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439 F. TRADE IN SOME AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND FARM MATERIALS 1958[3].

	Imports Value £000	Exports & Re-Exports
Food grain and manufactured grain	1,862	18
Meat	1,048	23
Animal feeds	2,785	-
Potatoes	132(1957-00)	353(1957-104)
Fruit and vegetables	891	00
Milk	616	1
Butter, butter subs. and cheese	704	-
Edible vegetable oils	287	-
Eggs	263	-
Wines	74	15
Store bulls	528	-
Fertilisers	32	-
Agricultural implements & machinery	103	-

113 1. Report of the Central Office of Statistics 1958/59. Malta 1959.
2. Annual Report of the Dept. of Emigration and Labour 1958-59. Malta 1959.
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133 Valletta which gives way, in the extreme south-east, to southerly dips. The only important dislocation is the Malak Fault at Ghar Lapsi which strikes NW and downthrows south-west at least 800 feet.

The westerly structural low brings the top of the Lower Coralline Limestone less than 100 feet above sea level between Qlejgha (4072) and Baħrija (4171). But the region is very much complicated by shallow folds and faults. There is a general structural rise to the south-east, however, and this culminates near ta'Zuta (4568) where the top of the Lower Coralline Limestone is over 300 feet above sea level.

The main north-south anticlinal belt through central Malta was first recognised by Sir Edward Bailey. It is not, however, a simple ridge but forms several upwarps. The main domes are around Naxxar (4974), near Zebbug (4970) and north-east of Ghar Lapsi (4865). The first and last of these domes brings the top of the Globigerina Limestone over 400 feet above sea level.

The broad Valletta basin which centres on the Grand Harbour must carry the top of the Lower Coralline Limestone a few hundred feet below sea level. To the north the structures rise to give the outcrops of Lower Coralline Limestone north of Sliema (5574) and to the west they rise towards the central anticlinal belt. To the south-west the rise culminates near Zurrieq (5265) and to the south, after rising to give the Lower Coralline Limestone inliers near Zabbar (5870) and Kospikwa (5771) the strata dip regularly to the south-east. Younger and younger strata are therefore regularly exposed in that direction and the highest beds, the Upper Globigerina Limestone, crop out on the peninsula of Delimara Point (6064).

The Malak Fault at Ghar Lapsi (4864) downthrows the Upper Coralline Limestone at least 800 feet to seaward. The fault strikes NW and forms a conjugate association with the more usual NE or ENE striking faults. The fault plane is well exposed, and dips steeply seaward. The fault between Ta Berwiek (4864) and Deub il-Bagdal (4964) is double, enclosing a thick sliver of Globigerina Limestone.

The Age of the Faulting

The faults of the islands form prominent scarp faces and in many cases the actual fault planes show up as walls marked with original slickensiding. This suggests that the faulting must be quite recent. Indeed, Pleistocene Mollusca have been recorded in a crushed conglomerate caught up in the Malak Fault. [172] The neolithic cart tracks which enter the sea at St. George's Bay, Birzebbuga and other places show that there has been even more recent movement of the islands.

114 This account is based in part upon a field survey of Malta and Gozo carried out at the expense of British Petroleum Company Ltd., in March-April, 1958. The geologists engaged in the work, in addition to the authors, were Dr. M. H. P. Bott and Dr. A. A. Wilson, also of the Durham Colleges' Geology Department. The authors acknowledge their indebtedness to the Directors of the Company for permission to publish this summary. In addition visits were made in 1958 and 1960.

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A further 205 in the Main Sea Level Water Table produced 606,329 gallons, while 407 in the depressed parts of the Upper Coralline yielded 409,881 gallons, a total of 1,376,762 gallons from less than 3,000 pumped wells. The problem of salinity in sea-level water tables is illustrated by the Wied tal-Pwales where in 1945 private wells yielded water with a salinity ranging from 22 to 142/100,000 while in 1953 the corresponding figures were 25 and 200/100,000 (10). 312

Finally, an accurate check has been kept on water obtained from those springs on the Rabat-Dingli Plateau which feed aqueducts for town supply. Over a period of years these have yielded an average of 251 million gallons annually, equivalent to 26.7 per cent. of the supply provided by an average yearly rainfall of 20.51 inches on a catchment area of 3.16 square miles (11).

A survey carried out by J. Baldacchino in 1942-45 provides some data on the amount of water used to irrigate various crops (12). There can be little doubt that much water is wastefully applied. The highest rate of application was that to summer marrows which received 30 waterings, 210,000 gallons per tomna, the equivalent of 33 inches of rain. The most striking fact, however, concerned the spring potato crop which took 15 waterings, 90,000 gallons per tomna, equivalent to 15 inches of rain. This was water applied from January to April, some of the wettest months of the year, and is perhaps an adequate comment on the suitability or otherwise of this crop to Maltese conditions - a question raised elsewhere in the present volume. Careless storage and prodigal application of water under conditions of intense isolation and evaporation indicate an uneconomic use of a limited resource.

Irrigation and the piped supply thus appear to make approximately equal demands on water resources - now, a probable 2,000 million gallons in the case of the former and a more certain 2,415 million gallons in the latter. This total of over 4,400 million gallons consumed annually may be compared with an annual supply from rainfall of 27,550 million gallons (assuming an average precipitation of 20 inches over an area of 95 square miles). What is not known is how much of this latter total percolates to the water tables and how much is lost at various stages of the water cycle by direct run-off, evaporation, transpiration and seepage into the Mediterranean. Some of the answers will be provided by the evapotranspirometer stations recently established in Malta.

Gozo has not thus far been mentioned and relatively little hydrological investigation has been carried out there. The general arrangement of water tables irrigation practice, etc., are little different in principle from those described for Malta. The lower population density, the absence of a large urban element and the generally lower standard of living in the material sense make the problem a good deal less acute. Consumption per head from the public supply is approximately half that of Malta. 184 312

There is in the Maltese Islands, and particularly in Malta itself, conflict between urban and rural uses of water just as there is in the use of labour, land and capital. When the resource is already limited as it is in the case of water, the conflict becomes more apparent and its resolution depends on economic as much as on purely physical factors. Water shortage is a background against which all plans for future development, including the industrial, must be viewed. 312 369

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water occasionally is a further aid. This is difficult or impossible, however, without drains and irrigation, so that soils with a saline ground water, are probably irremediable, but they may not in any case be worsening very rapidly.

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last remnants of the power of the *Giurati*, the Maltese Civil Magistrates, but at the same time revived the nominal ceremony of receiving the keys of Città Vecchia from the same body. In 1749, the Moslem slaves of the Order made an unsuccessful revolt. De Pinto and his successor, de Rohan (1775-1797) bestowed numerous titles of nobility and of the 26 Maltese title-holders of today 12 derive their status from these two Grand Masters. Ximenes abolished the essential *Consiglio Popolare* (as distinct from the *Università*) in 1775. Diplomacy and court appearances in the capitals of Europe consumed more treasure than the *corsos*, the raids against the infidel, brought in. Indeed, some of the seafaring exploits were essentially piratical in nature.

Insolvency, dissension and an absence of purpose, together with growing unpopularity in Malta; to these were added the embarrassments of Revolutionary abolition of the Order in France and seizure of the Commanderies in 1792. By 1800, the Malta of the Knights had crumbled under the Napoleonic touch.

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'The language... is Oriental and the Education is given in English and in Italian.

'...the Boys and Girls attending the Elementary Schools belong generally to the poor Classes. Before these children can acquire a competent knowledge in any of the Languages taught to them, they are generally taken away by their parents in order to be apprenticed to some trade or employed in agricultural labour. Consequently the child... forgets the Italian and English, foreign to him, owing to want of time and practice in reading and writing, and to his being also obliged to constantly speak and hear nothing but Maltese, the native dialect of kith and kin...'.

Given this situation, a conflict was bound to rise between the claims of Italian and English, with, as we have seen, all that that implied in religious, constitutional and economic affairs. The measures advocated by Keenan and the policy of Savona, Director of Education at the crucial period, resulted in the consolidation of English as the language of instruction. Consequentially English, and more slowly Maltese, gained in importance as Italian declined. While Italian language and culture became the symbols of opposition to the Government, such opposition became less and less associated with general popular feeling. In 1842 less than 4,000 children attended all schools (13); by 1908 almost 18,000 attended the Government primary schools alone (14). In 1902 parents of school-children were asked which language they wished to have used for instruction; the results were striking (15):

Standards up to III - Questioned on basis of either Italian or English

	Malta	Gozo	Both
English	98.7%	87.5%	97.7%
Italian	1.3%	12.5%	2.3%

Standards V and VI - Questioned on basis of single or combined use of languages.

English only	71.2%
English and Italian	27.8%
Italian only	1.0%

By the end of the period under discussion, the policy of anglicisation was triumphant, misgivings regarding the position of the Church had been allayed, and the Maltese economy was firmly associated with the wealth and needs of the Garrison. The Constitutional impasse had no immediate relevance to the life of the people. That social life was still dichotomous, although on a less insular plane than it had previously been.

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Our consideration must be restricted to the self-imposed terms of reference laid out in the Introduction, an examination of the resources of the Islands and their utilisation, bearing in mind the decreasing likelihood of there occurring more falls of manna.

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occurred, linking Żebbuġ, Birkirkara and Kospikwa with Valletta. Even so, and as detailed regulations make it clear, the bus services were still designed for commuters. Significantly enough, each route extension was largely pioneered by newcomers to the business, and to this day, public road transport remains a matter of so regulating traffic that many small independent units can just pay their way. There seems to be no inclination either to develop or to encourage the formation of larger economic units.

In 1930, timetables were published first for services between Valletta and Mellieħa via Mosta and St. Paul's Bay, and later between Kospikwa and Marsaskala. A separate Valletta-Mosta service also began operations. During the two following years, timetable recognition was given to other services which it seems were already operating and by the end of 1932 most of the services now in existence were then operating. Although the issue of timetables does not necessarily accurately date the commencement of services it does denote their firm establishment and as such is of considerable significance. As can be seen from Fig. 65, all routes lead to Valletta (see too p. 185) and Old Malta of the casals has become dominated by the conurbation. Not only are there few services inter-connecting the townships and villages but large areas in the West and North have either no bus service or have very limited services as, for example, Mġarr. The radial nature of the services is an obvious commentary on economy and society in Malta today; more than this it further exaggerates differences in accessibility as between regions and villages. It is no accident that Mġarr is the most agricultural of all settlements.

We can leave this brief selective examination of economic aspects of Maltese life with this last picture of the mechanically varied fleet of buses in their 15 vividly coloured regional liveries. As they pound noisily about the Island, they epitomise the uneasy mobility, the jerky breaking down of old parochialisms that is modern Malta.

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a dry-farming cereal region. The other main centres are of more recent growth and reflect a variety of factors, Mosta as a regional centre, Għira and Msida as suitably placed coastal sites within the conurbation. Secondly, the distribution of bakeries does not correspond directly with variations in population density but rather reflects those variations in an exaggerated form. If we omit Qormi from consideration, Fig. 67 indicates fairly accurately the strength or weakness of traditional society in inverse ratio to the strength of commercial bakery development. Thirdly, the inter-regional 'trade' in bread, together with evidence we have no space to consider such as the development of travelling shops, etc., shows the importance of the new mobility which is rapidly breaking down old parochialisms. Uniformity, homogeneity, openness to world ideas, these are the social virtues lauded in the twentieth century, which are being inculcated in Malta most effectively by the delivery vans of the new commercialism. The decline of local individualisms is aesthetically sad; it is also dangerous in that the smoother the appearance of the social emulsion the less heed is paid to the degree of real cohesion between its members.

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per cent. are children under 14 years of age. The number of whole-time farmers, 8,100, is now smaller than the group of part-time agriculturalists - 8,946, and in its age-composition differs significantly from the total population - 48 per cent. are aged 50 years or more (1948 - 33.8 per cent.) as compared with 31 per cent. for the Islands as a whole.

The relatively small and, until very recently, declining size of the full-time farming population, and its rapid ageing, suggest a decline in the importance and status of agriculture. The implications of these figures are discussed elsewhere but it is worth noting that the agricultural areas are still inhabited by over 126,000 persons most of whom draw some real income from the land in amounts which may often be small per capita but which observation suggests are large in total.

The total value of the recorded crop product is estimated at some £2.27 millions. From observation in Malta and experience elsewhere one can suggest that is under-estimated by a fraction of the order of 10 per cent. (See p. 10 - Essential Statistics - for further information.)

The combined value of crop and livestock products is estimated at almost £6,000,000. The income accruing to the cultivators is distributed in such a multiplicity of ways in such varying amounts that no useful estimate of average per capita income can be made. Of the disbursements of some £3 millions, an amount of the order of £2½ millions is expended on imports, notably of fodder and store cattle. Earnings of foreign currency amount to approximately £500,000, almost half of which derived from potato exports. This imbalance between imports and exports in the agricultural sector appears even more striking when one remembers that F.D.T. imports of over £9,000,000 make up 35 per cent. of the total Maltese import bill.

The efforts of the 9 per cent. of the employed population engaged in agriculture are already considerable but the needs of Malta are great. With no known physical resources of any size other than the land, it becomes of vital importance that farming productivity should be raised even further and that special effort is directed towards a legitimate degree of self-sufficiency in agricultural products. Much of the analysis that follows this introduction must be considered in the light of present and future needs.

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Islands and could thus provide continuity in the interpretation of the records of the many field workers.

The survey parties worked in the Islands during the months of March and April in each of the three years 1955, 1956, and 1957. In March-April and August-September 1958 the authors themselves carried out final checks. During the Spring periods, the use of fairly large teams of observers, between six and eight in number, enabled the work to be concentrated at a critical time when the widest range of crops and of activities are to be seen. Summer vegetables and cotton are the only major crops not then in the fields and this difficulty was overcome by the enlistment of the other Durham research workers permanently residing in the Islands and by a summer visit of one of the authors. Objection might be raised to the spreading of the survey work over more than one season. The difficulty of completing such work on such a scale during one short period of time is not a sufficient answer. The real answer is that the time spread did not matter. The miniscule field pattern and the further subdivision into separate plots, both amply illustrated in the examples shown here, mean that crop changes from year to year merely result in the re-shuffling of tiny pieces of an intricate mosaic. The variety of crops grown and identified (see below), the relative uniformity of crop sequences and the individuality possessed by the various regions, further remove any deficiencies apparently implied by this particular method. The spreading of the fieldwork over a number of years did in fact allow both the checking of methodological validity and the carrying out of subsidiary pieces of work. For example, sample areas were surveyed during each of the four years, thus giving an accurate picture of crop sequence and rotations, as well as a check on short term change.

The following crops were individually identified in the field: sulla, wheat, barley, vines, fruit, olives, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, marrows, other vegetables, broad beans, peas and vetches. In addition, uncropped land was recorded as waste, fallow, rough grazing or tilled. In several cases, e.g. vegetables, fruit and vetches, a note was made of the actual variety of plant being grown, e.g. cauliflowers, artichokes, apples, peaches, lemons, *gilbiena*, *zozfa*, *widna*, etc. Coloured maps on a 6-inch scale, showing the 18 different crops and uses of land have been prepared. Cost of publication prevents their reproduction here, but they have been used in the preparation of this volume, particularly in Chapters VII B and VIII. The Land Use Maps (Figs. 69 to 98) show the distribution of individual crops, though the range distinguished has been somewhat curtailed. Wheat and barley, tomatoes and marrows, the various vegetables, broad beans and peas, and vetches and minor fodders have respectively been combined into single maps although the accompanying text notes regional variations. These 14 distribution maps in black and white have been prepared by reduction from the coloured 6-inch series. They were originally prepared on a 2-inch scale, and were thus directly comparable with the standard 2-inch topographical sheets and with the 2-inch geology and soil maps. The distribution maps, together with the coloured 6-inch are at present stored in the Durham Geography Department and it is hoped that the former at least will eventually be published on a 2-inch scale. The amount of cartographic work involved has been at least as great as that done in the field, and, since it was carried out by the authors alone it has consumed a considerable amount of time. However, it is felt that the labour has been justified in that only by accurate cartographic representation and by deduction from the maps can easy generalities be avoided. The long term character of the project also made easier the establishment of friendly contacts with local individuals, both official and private, whose help is sincerely acknowledged, and at the same time allowed the authors to amass a background knowledge of the Maltese Islands which has been invaluable in their interpretation of the agricultural landscape.

Note. A preliminary report - 'Agriculture in Malta, a survey of land use', was produced by H. Bowen-Jones and J. C. Dewdney, of Durham, in 1958.

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slopes. With the exception of ta'Ċenċ, these areas also correspond to the most remote and difficult lands. Lastly, the tops of the smaller mesas, too restricted in area for permanent settlement, form lesser patches of waste.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE (Figs. 97 and 98)

This category covers a variety of uses of land. The major element here is land occupied by settlements. In Malta, this includes true urban development as in the Valletta conurbation, agro-towns (the *casals*) and a small number of village-hamlets such as Mġarr and Bubaqra. Their limits, plotted on a six-inch scale, were drawn to separate true farmland from house-gardens, orchards and stockyards associated with the settlements. As noted previously, this has resulted in some slight exaggeration of the areas defined as 'built-up'.

In Gozo, Victoria is the only true town. Żebbuġ, Xagħra, Nadur and Qala have small urban nuclei but otherwise consist of agglomerated farmsteads as also do the remaining villages. Field-work on a 25-inch scale has allowed a more precise delineation of the built-up areas and of dispersed settlement. The latter, as may be seen from the maps, bears a striking correspondence to the road pattern.

The 'Miscellaneous' category includes land used by the Defence Departments as airfields, barracks and other installations. For security reasons, a more detailed appraisal has not been made. Other types of land-use included here are quarries being worked at the time of the survey, as in the Naxxar-Għargħur and ta'Kandja districts of Malta, sportsgrounds (e.g. Marsa) and reservoirs as at ta'Ċenċ. In Malta, small groups of buildings outside the main settlements also fall within this category, whereas in Gozo only special cases such as that of ta'Pinu shrine and the Fort Chambray asylum are so marked.

The 15 different types of land use portrayed in the distribution maps are a striking illustration of the wide range of conditions, physical, human and economic, to be found within the Maltese Islands. A fuller picture emerges when the regional combinations of these elements are studied in detail and this is done in Chapter VIII, where different crop assemblages are used to define Agricultural Regions.

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what type of lease. However, many of the minor variations in land use which exist as between adjacent fields or parts of fields can be partially explained on the basis of their legal position. Thus the wasteland of il-Wiliga in the Wied tal-Pwales reflects both physical deterioration and a tenurial conflict. But, as may be observed throughout the regional and distributional studies in this volume, the patterns observable in Maltese farming are resultants of many forces and influences, in which the legal element plays a very minor part.

A third type of tenure, that of share-cropping, appears in some rather specialised forms in the Maltese Islands. Between land-owner and occupier, its main incidence seems to be as a working arrangement between aged parents and their children. Between coevals it appears as a temporary form of subletting known as *bin nofs*. Some of the factors influencing the first type have already been examined. In the second case, share-cropping arrangements are a consequence of the growing tendency of farmers to leave the land for short trial periods to seek other employment or to emigrate. As a form of insurance, leased or owned land is then often let temporarily to relatives or friends on the understanding that should the farmer return, his land reverts to him or in the case of the time-limit (usually five years) elapsing before his return, the share-cropper takes over full rights. Although this is of doubtful legality in the case of rented land, landlords do not seem to object. In the north and west of Malta, over 6 per cent. of the cultivated area is held in this way, and the proportion is over 3 per cent. in Gozo. In other areas, share-cropping would seem to be of negligible importance. Because this system appears to be based on expediency, the details of owner-cropper relationship are more variable than in areas where *metayage* is more fully developed as an institution. The provision of land, materials and labour and the division of product vary greatly. One case exists of a whole community working the land under a tenant-in-chief who provides land, seed, manure and some machinery and then claims one-fifth of the value of the crops which he buys back in bulk.

The share-cropping tenures terminate with the death of either party. In all other cases the death of a tenant results in the leasehold becoming part of his divisible estate and liable to fragmentation between the children, all of whom have equal rights of inheritance. The importance of this element in the process of *parcellement* has been regarded as very great, in Malta as elsewhere. Before considering an actual case-study of holding evolution, it is as well to note some of the general points.

First, the family group has strong powers to maintain its hold on land and to exclude others from it. In this they are supported by the action of landlords and by the legal codes as at present framed. On the other hand, little effort is made to prevent sub-division within the family group. Thus no analysis of the process of fragmentation can be made without a full understanding of the nature of the Maltese rural family.

In this chapter, the main elements in the physical and legal entity which constitutes the Maltese farm have been considered. As much as is feasible of the legal and customary background to the farm unit has been considered. In illustration of these points and in order to amplify them, a detailed analysis of the lands of one Maltese family follows. It is appropriate here to record the great kindness, forbearance and co-operation shown by the members of that family without whose considerable assistance such an examination could not have been made.

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234 654 *lal-Halib'*. These bodies have introduced some constant elements into an otherwise chaotic situation but this has also implied a certain rigidity. Sonce the costs of milk production are not accurately known and the costs to the National Economy are ignored one now has an artificial market with artificial prices which must be maintained to prevent economic disaster on the farms. (For such information on production and marketing as is available, the reader is further referred to Chapters X D and X E.)

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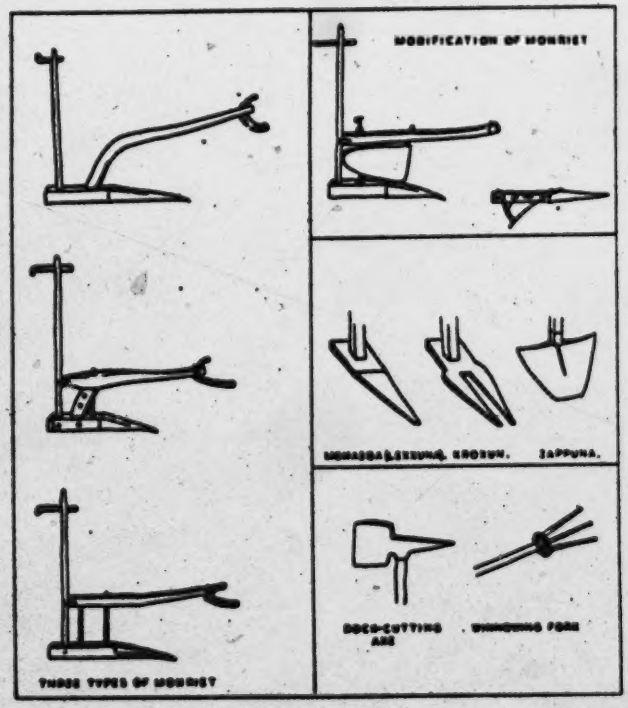

Fig. 140 Cultivation Equipment.

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weed greens pulled from wallsides and fallow or abandoned fields. Sulla, green barley and the minor legumes make up the remainder of the bulk feed, except for prickly pear which is used as a summer reserve fodder. Concentrates in the form of cake and beans are invariably fed to cattle but cake is rarely given to goats. There is considerable variation in the feeding of calves and kids. The most characteristic feature of livestock feeding is, however, the complete lack of uniformity and the virtual absence of any rational programme of feeding of cattle. At a relatively low level, most Maltese farmers are better acquainted with goats' needs and of course those needs are fairly elastic. With cattle, as the survey showed, every possible range and combination of diet is to be observed. 'Farmers seem to have little idea about the relative nutritive values of foodstuffs such as cake and beans' (16), so that over-feeding and unbalanced feeding are normal. An extreme example is that of a goatherd, newly possessed of a Friesian heifer in calf, through a Government exchange scheme (p. 310), who stall-fed it 15 lb. of cake, 3.5 lb. of beans, one bundle of green sulla and half a sack of barley straw daily. At the same time there exists a 'pedigree complex' and the possession of an animal with a known lineage and some Friesian blood is a matter of pride.

Animal diseases are prevalent, ranging from endemic infection by *brucellosis melitensis* and pregnancy diseases in goats to contagious abortion and mastitis in cattle. Most of these result from unhygienic and inadequate accommodation. The Maltese livestock farmer, as noted later, operates on a small scale and with little capital. The provision of adequate facilities can only be done with borrowed money. Since 1956, Governmental loans and subsidies have been available for helping with the construction of stock houses, water supply systems, etc., as well as for purchases of machinery. Instruction in animal care and hygiene is also provided. Mental resistance to change is not as great in this sector as in crop-production because losses through disease are more catastrophic in their impact on individual farmers. Nevertheless, even here, the better the traditional practices, the more loth cultivators may be to accept advice. Thus in a case-study of a very efficient fraternal partnership holding some 70 *twiex* and practising mixed farming, a standard reaction was found. This partnership had no shortage of capital, and the production of an average of 50 gallons a day from 20 milch cows is high for Malta. Unfortunately, with livestock as with crops, the high degree of success attributable to their able application of traditional ideas seems to bar the way to future progress - 'A good cowman knows as much as a vet.'. At the other extreme lie the perpetually indebted small producers with insufficient land, money or even traditional expertise, for whom advice must be simple and fundamental. Here again, the Agricultural Advisory Service can only produce slow improvements.

With livestock, as with husbandry, the need for improving standards is obvious. The maximum efficiency in the utilisation of all possible resources is essential to Malta. Work is in hand, limited unfortunately by the perpetual shortage of revenue and trained personnel (a situation which is the result of Malta's peculiar evolution), in a variety of ways, from studies of balanced rations for livestock and improved crop strains even to a pilot survey of the seaweed resources of the Island (17). But, before any recommendations can be implemented, they must be accepted by the farmers of Malta and Gozo.

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241 433 435 development and straining even the existing pattern. In the first place, physical environment so dominates the mind of the Maltese farmer that he categorically asserts the virtues and deficiencies of various regions and does not realise that with the techniques and crop-strains at his disposal he now can negate some of these differentiations. Thus the case-study quoted on p. 329 is atypical rather than normal. The result is that in these Islands, which have a long thermal growing season, there are very marked seasonal fluctuations in production. With cauliflowers, tomatoes, carrots and some other vegetables the produce suddenly appears on the markets, prices soar through the fixed ceilings and then as suddenly slump with glut. For the rest of the year - January to September in the case of cauliflowers, and for all except June to September with tomatoes - good quality produce is not available. Prices to the producer range from very high to zero and such fluctuations, superimposed on those caused by climatic variations, both strain the farming economy and encourage poor production. Thus some winter grown Arran Banner sold for up to 50s. per *qantar* in 1956 but only 8s. 4d. in 1958; in January 1957, unsold cauliflowers could be bought from *pitkali* for fodder at 1s. a sack, while a year later they fetched almost 1s. a *wizna* (8¾ lb. av.).

241 464 465 Secondly, the concentration in time of the various harvests causes severe fluctuations in the demand for labour. All farmers interviewed regard hired labour as poor in quality and expensive. This is a frequent grumble in many countries but in the Maltese context there are some special implications. The number of agricultural labourers, which declined in the nineteenth century as pressure on land resources diminished holding size and encouraged cultivation by occupiers, further declined as urban employment opportunities increased. That pool which is left to some extent sets its standards of wage demand by urban levels, but more important still is only urgently required at two seasons of the year. During the first of these, March to middle May, it is needed for the harvesting of cereals, sulla, potatoes and other winter crops and for the first of the summer cultivations. The second period, about September, coincides with the grape harvest which lasts but three weeks, and with autumn tillage. The result is to elevate day-wage rates to the point of discouragement for the farmer and to lower seasonal earnings so as to repel possible labourer recruits. Merchants, vintners, fodder and food consumers and producers all suffer, and suffer needlessly when one realises the climatic possibilities for extending production.

241 433 To sum up, one may say that the farmer, although largely producing for the market, is generally unable to cost his efforts, deal on equal terms with traders, or appreciate the needs of the market domestic or foreign. This inability must be corrected because the farmer and his land are potentially capable of supplying more of the Islands' agricultural needs than they do at present, and of making a considerable positive contribution to the balance of trade which at the moment they help to distort.

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efficient as judged by yields. This is the group mainly responsible for the fairly steady progress made during the last 30 years but their productivity is neither high enough for modern needs nor attractive enough to ensure family succession on the land. A typical example is a composite case-study:- 234 241

M - In Region C XVII, the Naxxar-Gharghur Hills, lies a holding of 40 *imien* (Fig. 143). Two wells supply water except in high summer. The 60-year-old farmer and his wife live in a relatively new farmhouse, an older dwelling with byres now being used to house six Friesian cows, seven goats, a horse and a mule. The grown-up children have either emigrated or work in *'il-Belt'* and have no interest in the land. The farmer built up his herd in the period after World War II and would like to increase its size but realises that he could not handle any more stock. About 5 *imien* of land is usually under potatoes, small plots carry vegetables for home use, and the remainder grows fodder. This allocation results partly from the swing towards milk production but also from the high cost of hired labour to work the land. Husbandry is fairly good but the farmer confesses his technical ignorance and has no younger generation on the farm to encourage him. He keeps no accounts since 'this is the way he lives'.

Many other examples of sub-types of Maltese farmer could be given, ranging from the highly organised syndicate of five brothers which practises successful mixed farming in Region C XVIII d, Siġġiewi but which, almost as a result, is highly resistant to change; to the fruit and vegetable farmers of Wied San Blas in Gozo (Region III, Northern). Those given represent a fairly comprehensive cross-section of the producers who, within their limitations, make a fairly efficient use of land resources. Unfortunately this is not enough. All but a very few are commercially limited to an appreciation of the local not very exacting markets. In no case have we found any appreciation of costing by profit but only a more or less vague knowledge of gross returns. Everywhere there is suspicion, not vicious or pathological but quietly ingrained. It is assumed that the only way to ensure fair purchase prices is personally to deliver the produce - even to the M.M.U. It is equally natural to be suspicious of bureaucracy - a not abnormal rural phenomenon - and also of the practical knowledge if not the learning of advisers. A great many farmers are also conscious of a helplessness, of being left behind by the cunning of the city. This too is a not abnormal country attitude but, seen in the context of the whole social nexus, it is dangerous. 241 829

Note: For a fuller consideration of some case-studies see P. K. Mitchell: 'Studies in the Agrarian Geography of Malta'; Part II, 'The Maltese Farm'; Report to C.E.R.C., Durham, 1960, and B. W. Boxley: 'The Farmer and Rural Society in Malta'; Report to C.E.R.C., Durham, 1960. 113

1: Bowen-Jones et al. K-5 (1955-1958) 1961
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for the evening meal, Rosary, and sleep. Electricity has made his time-table only slightly less dependent on the times of the rising and setting sun.

Increased spending-power, a more varied diet now including a variety of preserved and non-local foods, and the replacement of home-produced cotton by purchased materials for making clothes, have all contributed to the extension of shopping facilities in the villages. Apart from the 'general store', specialised shops have also made their appearance - butchers, pharmacists, clothing shops, and so on. The 1939-45 war brought flour and bread rationing and the end of home-baking - hence a further village specialisation (see p. 182). Since the War, the number of vans touring the countryside every week has increased rapidly to bring a variety of wares to the door of even the most lonely farmhouse. The *petrolju* van was early in the field, for the rural Maltese have long relied on paraffin for both cooking and such heating as the houses receive. Yet another addition in recent years to the diet of the poorer classes has been the free distributions of food (cheese, rice, corn-meal and flour) made by C.A.R.E. and by Catholic Relief Services (cheese, beans, flour, etc.), another organisation distributing surplus United States food supplies abroad.

Village housing is changing more slowly. The traditional Maltese rural home was a flat-roofed dwelling built round an enclosed courtyard, from which a stair-case frequently led to an upper floor. The courtyard was the centre of domestic life and much of the regular work of the household was done here. A door, large enough to take a cart, opened on to the street. Windows on outside walls were small and rare. In many of the older parts of the villages, accommodation for animals and stores adjoins the rooms occupied by the family, the whole forming a compact economic and domestic unit. Water was carried from a village pump and sanitation, if any, was limited to independent cess-pits requiring periodic emptying. In winter such premises were liable to be very cold; in the heat of summer the rough roads of beaten earth readily produced a fine dust which can only have had harmful effects on the widespread trachoma and similar ailments.

Nowadays much of this survives only in the memory of the older people. Only some village streets in Gozo are not now surfaced; mains sewerage has been extended to all the larger villages of Malta; electricity is absent only in north-western Gozo; familiar red telephone kiosks have appeared all over the Islands; the larger villages in Malta have cinemas, in addition to much older Band Club buildings.

The essential features of the village society within which the Maltese farmer lives today may be summarised thus in conclusion:-

Economically, there has been a change from the independent, subsistent family unit to a diversified and inter-dependent occupational structure in the village, along with a realisation of the impossibility of maintaining Maltese agriculture in its traditional form without 'artificial' support. Materially, the village is seen to have benefited from a wide range of developments which have improved it as a place in which to live for the Maltese countryman with his now greater range of demands - and the buying-power with which to achieve them, thanks to war-time siege and subsequently to Government subsidy and guarantee. Socially, literacy and the awareness of a different way of life beyond the village have brought to the younger generation an intense dissatisfaction. Dissatisfaction not only with the social regime of the village, even in its present broadened and functionally diversified form, but also with the farming on which the community has depended.

Thus farming in its present form is waning and the Maltese farmer as he was in the recent past - and still is among the older generation - is a disappearing individual. If the clash between the present younger generation and the old order can be resolved and if the retreat from the land can be stemmed at all, a different kind of agriculture will emerge with a new type of farmer and a changed rural society.

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Note: For a fuller consideration see B. W. Boxley: 'The Individual and Changing Rural Society in Malta', Ph.D. Thesis, Durham, 1960.

2: Boissevain E-5 (1960-1961) 1965
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persons with political or economic influence. Once a kin relationship is made known, it establishes a special tie between the two parties, and preferential treatment often follows; for kin are expected to help each other.

The ties of kinship can also be extended artificially by asking non-kin to become godparents or marriage witnesses. Although parents normally choose persons to fill these offices from among their parents, uncles and aunts, thus reinforcing already existing kin ties, they quite often ask influential non-kin to perform this function. While the obligations created by godparenthood in Malta, as in Italy, are not as demanding as they are in Spain, and Spanish America,[1] the godparent (*parrinu*) is expected to favour his godchild (*filjozz*), if not the child's father.[2] Thus the institution of godparenthood plays a part in the system of patronage. Influential persons, however, are more often asked to become marriage witnesses. This relationship is not enduring. When influential non-kin are asked to fill this office it is done as much to increase the prestige of the families of the couple getting married as it is to honour a patron.

There is constant informal contact between relatives living in the same village. These informal meetings strengthen kin ties and ensure that people have a wide knowledge of their kin. Thus a friend in Farrug was able to name 49 households in the village (20 per cent of the total) whose members were descended from his father's six siblings. Although the spread of this old man's family was unusual, no one in the village did not have some relatives living there. The many cross-cutting bonds of kinship thus reinforce the multiplex ties created by neighbourhood, common culture and shared devotion to common symbols, and bind together the inhabitants of a village into the tightly united community which outsiders see.

[1] See Gallatin Anderson, *A Survey of Italian God-parenthood* (The Kroeber Anthropological Society Papers, No. 15; Berkeley, 1956), J. A. Pitt-Rivers, *The People of the Sierra* (London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1954), pp. 107 f.; and Sidney W. Mintz and Eric R. Wolf, 'An Analysis of Ritual Co-parenthood (Compadrazgo)', *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, VI (1950), 341–68.

[2] The reciprocal term *xbin* is used between a godparent and the father of his godchild. Friends and even strangers often use it to address one another; it is a way of reducing social distance and making possible a more intimate association. Michael Kenny in his book, *A Spanish Tapestry* (London, Cohen and West, 1961), p. 72, notes that this is also an Andalusian custom.

2: Boissevain E-5 (1960-1961) 1965
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Partly because of the temporary nature of their assignments, but also because they are usually city-bred, they generally keep themselves aloof from the people amongst whom they work. With but few exceptions, they take little or no part in the social life of the communities to which they are assigned. But they are nevertheless respected figures. Where they are tolerant of village customs, not too mercenary, and take a patronal interest in the personal problems of their clients, they will have, in addition to prestige, a large personal following. This has enabled a number of former District Medical Officers to stand successfully for elected office.

School teachers are another group of people with high prestige. Every village and almost every hamlet in Malta and Gozo now has a government school. Headmasters usually live outside the villages in which they work. They begin their careers in the small rural villages and move into the larger and more important schools as they gain experience and seniority. They are rarely in a village long enough to be asked to take part in its social life. Village-born teachers, on the other hand, normally teach in their home villages, where they often occupy important offices in the associations. But even where he no longer resides in his place of birth the teacher or headmaster, as a village son with high prestige, is often asked to take an active part in its social life. The president of the St. Roque Band Club in Farrug, for example, is headmaster of the primary school in a neighbouring village, where he has lived since he married there more than forty years ago. He has been a member of the club's committee for most of that time, and its president for the last twenty years. Until two years ago he was also procurator of the Confraternity of St. Roque.

VI

The structure of authority in the villages of Malta and Gozo, because of the importance of offices and associations which are either focused on or articulated with the Church, bears a certain superficial resemblance to the civil/religious hierarchy which has been described in Mexican villages.[1] But it differs significantly; it is neither a hierarchy, nor is it formally related to the structure of government.

[1] See, for instance, Fernando Camara, 'Religious and Political Organization', in *Heritage of Conquest*, Sol Tax, ed. (Glencoe, The Free Press, 1952), *passim*.

2: Boissevain E-5 (1960-1961) 1965
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besides the patron saint, parishes celebrate many other saints. The feasts of these secondary saints are normally not as lavish as the annual festa of the patron. But many villages celebrate two large festas: one for the titular saint of the parish, and the other for a secondary saint who has assumed almost equal social importance. Where this occurs, a village is divided into two partiti, each of which has its own band club and celebrates one of the saints. The partiti compete over almost every aspect of the festa, including the decoration of the streets, the adornment of the statue, the number of guest bands and, above all, the fireworks. Even the exact number of communicants, the size of candles and the quantity of light bulbs illuminating the façade of the church often become the subject of dispute. Farrug is divided by this type of rivalry. One partit is dedicated to St. Martin, the titular of the parish, the other to St. Roque.

The origins of these festa partiti, where they can be traced, are very much alike. Most of them came into existence sometime between 1850 and the turn of the century, and most arose out of disputes between persons concerned with the celebration of the titular festa and those interested in the cult of some lesser saint. The latter were usually members of the confraternity dedicated to that saint.[1] These factions in time became centred on separate social clubs, and eventually acquired brass bands. The clubs provided a permanent institutional basis for the rivalry. As time went on, the partiti became more violent in their disputes and in the pressure they put upon individuals to support them. Finally in 1935, the Church, long alarmed at the extremes to which the devotion to some saints had been carried in certain villages, took steps to eliminate the competition. It promulgated a series of regulations designed to reduce the scale on which secondary feasts could be celebrated. These stipulated that for secondary feasts there was to be no Translation of Holy Relics on the eve of the feast, that only the church and the area immediately adjacent to it could

[1] Cf. Rob. Mifsud Bonnici, *Grajja Tal-Mużika F'Malta u Għawdex* (Malta, Giov. Muscat, 1934), pp. 38 f. He suggests that these partiti developed out of a dispute between persons who wanted to play sacred music by the Maltese composer Vincenzo Bugeja (1806–60) and those who preferred that of his rival, Paolo Nani (1814–1904). As far as I could determine, however, the only partiti which arose directly out of this dispute are those in Żebbuġ. On the other hand, many rival partiti, once established, played the music of either Bugeja or Nani during their feasts. The former took a star as their symbol, the latter an eagle. Today partiti in many villages are still nicknamed either *tal-istilla* or *tal-ajkla* after this once-important division.

2: Boissevain E-5 (1960-1961) 1965
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definition of the dogma of her immaculate conception four years earlier, and to St. Joseph, who was declared patron of the Catholic Church in 1870. Virtually all the secondary partiti are dedicated to one of these two.[1] At the same time, there was a general elaboration of the celebrations connected with the cult of saints, including the Italian and Sicilian custom of having bands play during the festas.[2] These were but a part of the more general influx of Italian ideas and customs which accompanied the refugees from Italy of the Risorgimento, who streamed into Malta following 1850. The propaganda efforts of the pro-Italian politicians of the time assisted in the diffusion of these customs, especially in the urban areas.

During this period a conception of social organization new to Malta was also gaining currency, namely the idea of voluntary associations for laymen, and in particular, social clubs for 'gentlemen'. After the establishment in Valletta of the exclusive British Union Club in 1826 and the equally exclusive Casino Maltese in 1850, clubs of various kinds began to spring up in many villages. They multiplied so rapidly that a local chronicler wrote in 1890, 'Today you don't find a village without one or two, nor a city without three or five.'[3]

The latter half of the last century was a period of relative economic prosperity for Malta. This resulted from the increase in military and naval activity after the outbreak of the Crimean War; the sharp expansion in government spending on public works programmes from 1859 to 1865; and the renewed world demand for Maltese cotton as a result of the cotton shortage created by the American Civil War.[4] The economic boom increased the demand for unskilled labour from the villages. This, in turn, helped to disseminate urban-Italian cultural traits. It also provided a financial basis which permitted increased expenditure on festa decorations, fireworks, and above all, uniforms and instruments for the bands. Finally, this period saw the establishment of government schools in all the villages. City-born schoolmasters moved into rural

[1] See Appendix A.

[2] See, for example, Giuseppe Pitrè, *Feste Patronali in Sicilia*, vol. XXI of *Biblioteca delle Tradizioni Populari Siciliane* (Torino-Palermo, Carlo Clausen, 1900), *passim*. He also indicates that a number of Sicilian towns and villages are divided by rivalry between supporters of different saints. (pp. xlvii ff.)

[3] P. P. Castagna, *Lis-Storia Ta Malta* (3 vols.; Valletta, C. Busuttil, 1890), III, 128.

[4] Charles A. Price, *Malta and the Maltese: A Study in Nineteenth Century Migration* (Melbourne, Georgian House, 1954), pp. 105 ff.

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man, are also unusually fertile, and the females possess remarkably developed udders. Possibly similar causes make both man and the goats fertile. If this is so, emigrants from the island will probably, after a short time, lose their fertility,[1] whilst the only limiting factors on the island itself will be space and the food and water supply.

Summarizing our general conclusions, the race in Malta which is associated with the period of great megalithic buildings—a cultural stage we have termed "Malta Local Neolithic"—appears to be closely akin to the Mediterranean race. This is our "Malta first race." At a later date, possibly towards the end of the Bronze Age, but more probably during the Early Iron Age, Malta was peopled by a race with different characteristics, our "Malta second race." These people are of Armenoid type, but probably have an admixture of Mediterranean blood. Their origin appears to be the Eastern Mediterranean. They may have come to Malta either directly or by way of Carthage. They may have destroyed the previous inhabitants, or they may merely have pursued methods of peaceful penetration. This race has firmly established itself in Malta, and all subsequent introduction of foreign blood has failed to raise the variation. During the course of years certain changes have taken place; there are also certain local variations, but the differences between Malta and Gozo are not greater than the differences between the general population of Malta and at least one, and possibly more, of the more isolated villages.

APPENDIX I.

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[1] Of interest in this connection is the fact that there is at present a Maltese colony in Detroit, U.S.A., and it will be instructive to observe whether, amid alien surroundings, the strain is able to perpetuate itself and to retain its fertility.

3: Buxton D-5 (1920-1921) 1922 EZ6 Malta EZ6

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3: Buxton D-5 (1920-1921) 1922 EZ6 Malta EZ6

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APPENDIX II.

LIST OF TABLES.

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4: Cassar P-4, 5 (no date) 1964 EZ6 Malta EZ6

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to the Director of the National Museum, Valletta, Captain C. Zammit, F.S.A., and to Mr Jos. Spiteri of the same department for their kindness in taking the photographs; to the Rev. Jos. Tanti and the Rev. Canon Jos. Zammit, administrators of Tal Mirakli Church and of Tal Hlas Church, respectively, for allowing me to publish pictures of 'ex-votos' preserved in their churches.

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CAPTIONS TO PLATES

1

PLATE I

Fig. 1. Silver votive offerings representing various parts of the body. The model between the trunk and the ear is a stylized form of the female breasts. (By courtesy of the Director of the National Museum, Valletta. Photograph by Jos. Spiteri.)

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Fig. 2. This leg of baked clay is from the Roman ruins at Ras-ir-Raheb to the north west of Bahria, Malta. (By courtesy of the Director of the National Museum, Valletta. Photograph by Jos. Spiteri.)

Fig. 3. Bronze dies of liver and lower limb used by Maltese silver smiths for the manufacture of the silver 'ex-votos'. Scale in centimetres and inches. (By courtesy of the Director of the National Museum, Valletta. Photograph by Jos. Spiteri.)

PLATE II

Fig. 1. The picture tells the story so clearly that no inscription is attached to it. Note the Maltese type of windmill and the costumes of the peasants still in use during the last century. Tal Hlas Church, Qormi. (Photograph by Jos. Spiteri.)

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Fig. 2. The landscape is not Maltese. Presumably this 'ex-voto' was offered by a foreigner or else the donor was a Maltese who met with a riding accident abroad. The letters V.F.G.A. stand for 'Votum Fecit Gratiam Accepit' (A vow was made and a favour received). Tal Mirakli Church, Lija, Malta. (Photograph by Captain C. Zammit, F.S.A.)

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1 [plate I will be found facing p. 24; plate II faces p. 25.– Ed.]

5: Cremona B-3, 4 (no date) 1923
EZ6 Malta EZ6

In some districts doors or knockers are draped with black crape.

(*d*) The lowering of window blinds for some months. Some people, who follow old customs, replace all window curtains by linen sheets.

(*e*) The hiring of poor women and beggars to pray over and watch the corpse for the whole night. This custom prevails mostly in Gozo. In old days official female mourners, named *neññieha* (from *neññah*, "to cry") were employed. The practice was abolished in Malta during the plague of A.D. 1676.[1] Sicilians employed mourners called Praeficae or Reputatrices, a custom of Greek and Roman origin and practised by the Irish until A.D. 1849. It still prevails among the Corsicans and the Sahara tribes of Algeria. The old ceremonial of the Maltese female mourners is described by Abela as follows :—

They wore trailing veils (*kurkár*), and when they entered the premises of the deceased they cut down the bower vines in the yard and threw the flower pots from the balconies and windows into the street. They searched the house for the finest piece of china, dashed it on the floor, and mixed the fragments with ashes from the hearth. They boiled the whole together in a pot, and with the mixture washed the door posts and window shutters of the house. During these proceedings they sang couplets which ended in long-drawn sighs and lamentations. Then they gathered round the corpse and knelt down, extolling the virtues of the deceased, the relations joining in their mourning.

(*f*) An oil lamp is often lit and left for forty days before the Crucifix or image of the Madonna in the death chamber. This is supposed to please the soul of the departed, whose ghost is in this way prevented from haunting the house. In some of the Gozo villages the persons attending the corpse to the burial-ground return in procession after the funeral mass to the room of the deceased, where they kneel down and say the rosary before the Crucifix, placed on a chest covered with white cloth, and between two lighted candles which are afterwards replaced by the devotional oil lamps. The belief still lingers that the

[1] Abela and Ciantar, *Malta Illustrata*, vol. ii. p. 794.

6:Bosley K-5 (1957-1958) 1959 EZ6 Malta EZ6

SECTION 7 : Bibliography

● 113 Published and documentary material relating to the Maltese Islands falls clearly into two categories:

(a) that concerning the Order of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem,

(b) that relating to the Islands themselves and to the Maltese people.

113 175 The two and a half centuries during which the Order had its headquarters in Malta (1530-1798) included the climacteric of its naval power in the Mediterranean struggle with Islam, and the greatest development of its sovereign position among the states of Europe. Historians continue to find, in these years, an apparently limitless field of research and the flow of published results of new or 'second-hand' work shows no signs of abating. This is not to say that the four centuries of the Order before 1530 and the years since 1798 have been overlooked but it underlines the importance of the period of rule in the Maltese Islands, to Europe as well as to the Order itself. The fact that the members of the Order came to be known as 'Knights of Malta' is a further indication of their association with the Islands.

By the good fortune of history many of the archives and original manuscript material of the Order, from its foundation to its expulsion from Malta by the French in 1798, are still preserved in the Royal Malta Library (B/16) or in smaller collections elsewhere. The Royal Malta Library with its large and partly unclassified collection remains a veritable mine of information to students of the Order and of the Islands which they ruled so tightly (B/26).

Since ancient times the Maltese Islands have received attention from foreign writers. In the eighteenth century the volume of this interest increased immensely. Itinerant gentlemen of leisure from Britain and the Continent wrote home their observations and produced 'accounts' and 'descriptions' of the Islands. This recording of "interesting facts" (B/19, p.xv) continued into the nineteenth century but broadened with the appearance of several large-scale works, the results of painstaking investigations (B/326, 455, 516, etc.).

The 159 years of British rule have seen the growth of the local Government Printing Office (now a section of the Department of Information) and the appearance of an increasing number of reports and papers, singly and in series. To these have been added the H.M.S.O. and other official items emanating from the United Kingdom. In recent years these sources have expanded rapidly in scope and volume as the policies and problems of the Islands have called for more observation, documentation and record.

113 175 The War of 1939-45 gave rise to a crop of literature in Italy, Britain and other countries with solitary Malta as the object of both propaganda and admiration.

191 197 199 198 As to language, it is clear the War finally killed the greater part of the pro-Italian feeling in Malta and confirmed English as the first foreign tongue of the people. It had been a language of government for more than a century but had not replaced Italian in education or at law until the inter-War period. Italian had grown to first place under the Order and had maintained its position during British nineteenth century rule except in Government and commerce.

Maltese itself, meanwhile, had not escaped from its traditional rôle as 'kitchen-tongue' and, in fact, did not replace Italian as one of the two official languages of Malta until as late as 1934. Thereby Maltese achieved, for the first time, respectability in Malta. There has since been a considerable increase in the number of books and periodicals appearing in the language, along with general education and spread of literacy among a monoglot Maltese public. Over the same period the use of Italian has declined relatively (even in its traditional strongholds, the Church and the professional classes) and the demand for English has accelerated. In fact, for a small section of the urban population of Malta, English is now the mother-tongue and Maltese the second language. An illustration of [204] the changed linguistic picture is afforded by the following classification of daily newspapers in Malta by language for 1888 ("Il Compagno per Tutti", 1888), 1920 (B/94 - 1920, p.333), 1933-34 (B/94 - 1933-34, p.409), and 1959 (B/97 - 1959, p.99).

	1888	1920	1933-34	1959
English.....	1	1	2	2
Italian.....	3	2	2	-
English and Italian...	-	-	1	-
Maltese.....	-	-	2	2

197 214 [212] Since Maltese has approached respectability as a literary language in its own country for only a quarter-century Maltese themselves have usually written in either Italian, as formerly, or in English, as is the case today. But, apart from this, it is clear that a Maltese language publication cannot expect to find a market outside the Islands nor among the significant section of the population, generally the professional and business classes, speaking English and Italian as well as Maltese but proud of their ability to read and write only one or both of the foreign languages and not their mother-tongue.

Maltese language publications today therefore tend solely to deal with Maltese matters and a public within Malta which lacks fluency in written English. Maltese language dictionaries and works of a philological or etymological nature are obvious exceptions to this - especially since the linguistic

197 214 of Maltese, with its semitic sub-strata and immense Italian and other European accretions, have attracted much attention among students of comparative linguistics abroad.

The circulation of the Maltese daily "Il-Berqa" (B/55) reflects the position in the Islands, being limited to the working and rural classes. Many periodicals of a religious or occupational nature, or those produced by some towns and villages, now appear in Maltese; others are bi-lingual. [191] [198] But a knowledge of English is now so widespread among the younger generation that one would expect it to consolidate its growing importance as the language of government, education and culture, with the use of written Maltese declining relatively - though growing in absolute terms with the extension of literacy.

197 538 113 [217] Maltese language fiction and poetry exists today along with a great deal of religious writing. The present bibliography makes no attempt to cover this field although several of the Maltese writers concerned do appear in the general list (Part 8), while the principal store-houses of Maltese literature, the Royal Malta Library (B/16) and the Royal University (B/17), and others, are mentioned in Part 1. Neither is any systematic coverage attempted of the wealth of material concerning the Knights Hospitallers and their sojourn in Malta though some of the principal sources are included in Parts 2 and 8.

113 Maps, plans and charts of the Islands are not included. Many of the collections listed in Part 1 contain such items (B/1, 5, 6, 16, etc.), the Naval and Military authorities in the Islands have made surveys, maps and charts as required, while many private individuals have added to the list. Reference to the official 2" to one mile map (Geographical Section, General Staff, No.3859, War Office, 3rd Edition - 1953) is recommended at all points in the present volume. Sheet 1 covers Gozo and Comino and Sheet 2 Malta. For Malta, more detailed coverage is provided by the 6" (G.S.G.S., No.3852) and the 25" to the mile (G.S.G.S., No.3752) maps. A valuable land-use survey in Malta (1955) and Gozo (1957) have provided the Islands' first detailed coverage of this nature (B/5, 336, 337). Also valuable is the indexed and comprehensive 'Malta Street Guide' (B/489).

The bibliography which follows attempts only a very basic classification into eight sections

Part 1... List of some collections of material on the Maltese Islands (B/1 - 17),

Part 2... List of some bibliographies on Maltese subjects (B/18 - 52),

Part 3... Sample list of some newspapers, periodicals and journals (B/53 - 85),

Part 4... Some almanacs, directories and year books (B/86 - 98),

6:Beeley K-5 (1957-1958) 1959 EZ6 Malta EZ6

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Part 5... List of Malta Government Departments and other official sources which have produced annual or other periodical reports during the past twenty-five years (B/99 - 163),

Part 6... List of Censuses and official Statistical Publications of a periodical rather than special nature 1800-1959 (B/164 - 181),

Part 7... List of some of the special reports produced by the United Kingdom and Malta Governments from time to time since 1800, classified into major subject divisions (B/182 - 278),

Part 8... General alphabetical list of books, articles and other items of a non-official nature, but including cross reference to some official reports where identification is thereby facilitated (B/279 - 664).

NOTE: Throughout this volume items to which reference is made are quoted by their number in the bibliography as B/12; or B/357, Vol.I; or B/83 (1957), p.65; etc.

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Other ABBREVIATIONS used include:

C.E.R.C.	H.M. Colonial Economic Research Committee.
Chev.....	Chevalier (a Knight of the Order of St. John).
Cmd.....	Command.
C.O.....	Colonial Office.
C.O.S.	Central Office of Statistics.
Dept.	Department.
E	English.
Ed	Editor.
esp	especially.
Govt.	Government.
G.P.O.	Government Printing Office (now Printing Section), Malta.
H.M.S.O.	London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
inc.	including.
I.	Italian.
L.....	Latin.
L.P.	Letters Patent.
M.	Maltese.
misc	miscellaneous.
MS, MSS	Manuscript, Manuscripts.
Order	The Order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.
O.U.P.	Oxford University Press.
pub.	published.
R.A.I.	Royal Anthropological Institute.
R.C.I.	Royal Colonial Institute.
R.I.I.A.	Royal Institute of International Affairs.
S.E.A.	Agrarian Society - Malta (formerly Società Economico-Agraria).
S.G.M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
trans.	translated.
v.	see.
var.	various.
Vol.	Volume.
unpub.	unpublished.

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Part 1. List of some collections of material on the Maltese Islands.

(1) ARCHIEPISCOPAL CURIA, Malta : Collections of archives, MSS, documents, plans, etc., relating to the Church in Malta. (v. also Cathedral Archives - some 500 items, and the Archives of the Inquisition - some 500 items).

(2) BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE, Paris : v. especially material on the Order (classified under French history).

6:Beeley K-5 (1957-1958) 1959 EZ6 Malta EZ6

● 113 (3) BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford : v. lists and catalogues, especially of the collection of some 1,500 Maltese works given by Sir Hannibal P. Scicluna.

(4) BRITISH MUSEUM, London : catalogues and collections on the Order and general.

(5) DURHAM COLLEGES (Department of Geography) ; collection of modern material.

(6) GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, Malta : misc. collections, esp. Departmental and other official publications. (v. Medical and Health Dept. Library, Valletta.)

(7) GOVERNOR'S PALACE, Valletta : Government Gazettes, Minutes of the Malta Legislative Assembly and other official material.

(8) GOZO PUBLIC LIBRARY, Victoria : catalogue and collections.

(9) LONDON UNIVERSITY : catalogue & collections.

(10) MALTA GARRISON OFFICERS' LIBRARY, Valletta : collection.

(11) MEDICAL and HEALTH DEPT. LIBRARY, Valletta : MSS, correspondence, reports, etc.

(12) ORDER of ST. JOHN, Rome : collections.

(13) PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, London : catalogues, indexes and collections (Treasury, War Office, Colonial Office, Admiralty, Blue Books, correspondence etc.)

(14) ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY, London : catalogue (Vol. 4) & collections.

(15) ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, London : catalogue and collections.

(16) ROYAL MALTA LIBRARY, Valletta : MSS, archives of the Order - contracts, charts, Papal bulls, letters, etc. from 1107 to the 18th century. Also catalogue & collections of general material.

(17) ROYAL UNIVERSITY of MALTA, Valletta : Library catalogue and collections (inc. University thesis material, etc.).

Part 2. List of some bibliographies on Maltese subjects

(Note : v. also Part 1)

(18) AGIUS, J.A: 'Malta and the Second World War - some additions to Dr. Galea's Bibliography'; in B/83, 1956, pp. 14-18.

(19) BOISGELIN, Chev. Louis de: a comprehensive list of authors making reference to Malta (books, maps and plans) before 1805: in B/326, p.xv.

(20) CAMBRIDGE HISTORY of the BRITISH EMPIRE : v. under Malta; in Vol.II.

(21) CASSAR, P. : 'Maltese Medical Journals 1838-1952'; in B/83, 1952, pp. 19-32.

(22) CASSAR PULLICINO, J. : 'Malta in British Periodicals 1915-51', a list of 132 articles, based on the lists in B/40; in B/83, 1953, pp.75-86.

(23) CASSAR PULLICINO, J. : 'Other Bibliographical Notices', a list of 32 misc. articles (1953-56); in B/83, 1956, pp. 59-60.

(24) DONALDSON, G. : 'A Handlist of Manuscripts in the British Isles relating to Malta'; in Bulletin No.7 of The Institute of Historical Research, Malta, 1950.

(25) EVANS, J.D. : a list of some 30 references on the archaeology of the Maltese Islands; in B/434, 1959, pp. 194-6.

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(26) GALEA, J. : 'The Archives of the Hospitallers and the Records of the Commune in the Royal Malta Library'. Gives (a) outline history of the Malta Public Records, (b) description of the 18 classes in the catalogue of B/16, and (c) a note on the records of the Commune; in "The Journal of Documentation", Vol. 5, No.1, pp. 31-37.

(27) GALEA, J. : 'Malta and the Second World War. A Bibliography'. List of 256 books, pamphlets, articles and periodicals; in B/83, 1952, pp. 33-49.

(28) HARRISON SMITH : a list of public documents relating to Malta in the 19th century and some 80 general items; in B/471, 1953, Vol.1, pp. 240-256.

(29) HARRISON SMITH : a list of official documents bearing on the period 1899-1903, plus a general list; in B/471-1953, Vol. II, pp.165-172.

(30) HELLWALD, F.H. von : 'Bibliographie méthodique de l'Ordre Souverain de Saint Jean de Jerusalem'. Rome, 1885.

(31) HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Malta : Card Index, planned 26.4.1950, was to begin with indexing of articles in periodicals v. B/83, 1953, pp.65-6.

(32) HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Malta : National Register of Archives. A survey of MS and archive material other than that preserved in Government repositories. v. B/83, 1952, p.61.

(33) HOUSES of LORDS and COMMONS, London : General Index of Bills, Sessional Papers, Debates, etc.

(34) HYDE, H.P.T. : list of 147 items on geology and related topics in the Maltese Islands; in B/487, 1955, pp.114-124.

(35) INGUANEZ, Dom M : 'Hand-List of the Incunabula in the Royal Malta Library', New York, 1951.

(36) INGUANEZ, Dom M : 'Un rarissimo incunabulo della Royal Malta Library', in B/84, Vol. VII, No.2, Jul-Dec. 1954, Malta.

(37) INGUANEZ, Dom M : 'The Archives of the Università del Gozo - A Classified List'; in B/83, 1956, pp.44-47.

(38) KING, P.E. . 'Catalogue of Parliamentary Papers 1801-1900'; v. under Malta.

(39) LEE, H. : Bibliography in B/500, London, 1949.

(40) LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, London : v. under Malta in 'Subject Index to Periodicals' - pub. annually since 1915 (except 1923-25). Originally the "Athaenæum", a series of class lists for var. subjects, it is now an alphabetical subject-index to some 374 English-language periodicals.

(41) MACKENZIE-GRIEVE, A. : 'Library of the Knights of St. John - Archives at Malta'; in "Country Life", 20.2.1948, pp.373-4.

(42) MORRIS, T.O. : list of some 80 items on water supply and related topics in the Maltese Islands; in B/241, 1952, pp.122-3.

(43) POOLE, W.F. : 'Index to Periodical Literature', London, 1883. Also supplements (with W.I. Fletcher).

(44) PRICE, C.A. : a comprehensive bibliography on emigration, social and general topics; in B/556, 1954, pp.254-263.

(45) QUENTIN HUGHES, J. : list of some 160 works on the architectural and general history of the Islands; in B/483, 1956, pp.227-234.

(46) ROSSI, E. : 'Aggiunta alla bibliographie méthodique de l'Ordre souverain de St.Jean de Jerusalem', Roma, 1924. (v. B/30).

6:Beeley K-S (1957-1958) 1959 EZ6 Malta EZ6.

● 113 (47) ROSSI, E. : A bibliography of the Order in B/565, Rome, 1926.

(48) SAYDON, P.P. : 'Bibliographical Aids to the Study of Maltese', a hand-list of books on the Maltese language; in "Journal of Near Eastern Studies", 1953, Vol. XII, No.1 (pp. 20-30) and No.2 (pp.124-133). v. also B/585.

(49) SIMPSON, D.H. : 'Malta'. A special subject list (No.15), issued by B/40, London, inc. 77 general and topical entries.

(50) SIMPSON, D.H. : 'A Checklist of British Official Publications relating to Malta 1801-1950', inc. 115 references on 'official' topics, from the indexes to Parliamentary Papers between 1801-1949 (HMSO); in B/83, 1954, pp.150-156.

(51) VALLETTA, A. : 'A Century of Butterfly Hunting in Malta', bibliography traces the subject since 1843; in "The Link", No.10, 1953, pp.4-7.

(52) VALLETTA, A. : 'Bibliography of the Lepidoptera-Heterocera of the Maltese Islands', a list of 46 items - mainly journal articles; in B/83, 1956, pp.42-43.

Part 3. Sample list of some newspapers, periodicals and journals.

(Note: A comprehensive list of 86 periodicals appearing in 1959 is given in B/96, 1958-9, pp.406-7. Certain nineteenth century periodicals are listed in B/556, p.255. A list of nine periodicals appearing during the 1939-45 War is given in B/27, p.49. Year Books and directories are listed in Part 4.)

(53) "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" (previously "GAZETTA di MALTA"), Valletta : the official bulletin of Government with supplements; E and M, G.P.O.

(54) "TIMES of MALTA", Valletta (Allied Malta Newspapers, Ltd.) : E - daily.

(55) "Il-BERQA", Valletta (Allied Malta Newspapers, Ltd.): M - daily.

(56) "Is-SEBH", Valletta (Union Press): M - daily.

(57) "The BULLETIN", Hamrun (Lux Press) : E - evening.

(58) "SUNDAY TIMES of MALTA", Valletta (Allied Malta Newspapers, Ltd.): E - weekly.

(59) "The REVIEW", Valletta (Dept. of Information): E - official fortnightly (1956-7 - "C.O.I. Review")

(60) "Ir-REVIEW", Valletta (Dept. of Information) : M. version of B/59.

(61) "TAJJEB LI TKUN TAF", Valletta (Dept. of Information) : M - an occasional news-sheet.

(62) "The KNIGHT", Valletta (Labour Party): literary and political; E.

(63) "MALTA TAGHNA", Tarxien : M - political.

(64) "FORWARD-IL-QUDDIEM", Naida (Progressive Constitutional Party) : E and M - political.

(65) "LEHEN is-SEWWA", Valletta (Malta Catholic Action) : M - religious and social, weekly.

(66) "Il-MUDDIEBA" (Malta Catholic Action) : M - religious, monthly.

(67) "KANA", Valletta (KANA Movement) : M - marriage and family, bi-monthly.

(68) "The FAITH", Mdina : E - religious, bi-monthly.

(69) "Lil-MUTMA" (Malta Catholic Action) : M - for migrants.

● 113 (70) "The COMMERCIAL COURIER", Valletta : E - organ of the Malta Chamber of Commerce, monthly.

(71) "The TORCH", Sliema : E - trade union.

(72) "The RETAILER", Valletta : E and M - organ of the General Retailers' Union.

(73) "The TEACHER" : E - Malta Union of Teachers.

(74) "Il-BIDWI", Valletta (Dept. of Agriculture) : M - farming, monthly.

(75) "LEHEN il-BDIEWA", Gormi : M - Malta Union of Farmers, monthly.

(76) "ARGUS", Floriana : E - Malta Civil Defence Bulletin.

(77) "YOUTH WORLD", Naida : E - organ of the Malta Youth Consultative Council, monthly.

(78) "CORPICUA", : Educational and non-political. (Note: other 'local' publications including "MARSA", "Ir-RABAT", "LEHEN il-BELT PINTO", "LEHEN il-BELT VICTORIA", "LEHEN BIRKIRKARA PROGRESSIVA", etc.)

(79) "ARCHIVUM MELITENSE", Valletta: scholarly journal, 1910 et seq.

(80) "BULLETIN of the MALTA CULTURAL INSTITUTE", Floriana : E - monthly.

(81) "JOURNAL of the FACULTY of ARTS", Valletta (Royal University) : mainly E - annually, since 1957.

(82) "LEHEN il-MALTI", Floriana : M - organ of the Ghaqda tal-Malti.

(83) "MELITA HISTORICA" (Malta Historical Society): mainly E - annually, since 1952.

(84) "MELITA THEOLOGICA" : E - a scholarly religous review.

(85) "SCIENTIA", Valletta : E - a scientific and cultural review, quarterly.

Part 4. Some Almanacs, Directories and Year Books.

(86) "ALMANACCO di Malta per l'anno 1807", I - Malta, 1807.

(87) "ALMANAKK", Gozo (St. Joseph's Institute) : M - annually, since 1936.

(88) "ALMANAKK Astronomiku u Meteorologiku", Malta (Lux Press) : M - annually, since 1928.

(89) "ALMANAKK ta' Malta u Ghawdex", Valletta (G.Muscat) : M - annually.

(90) "ANNUARIO della Diocesi di Malta", Malta (Empire Press) : I, L and M - Anno I (1933), pp. 470; Anno II (1934, supplemento), pp.269.

(91) "The CATHOLIC DIRECTORY of Malta and Gozo", Valletta (Archiepiscopal Curia Press Office) : E - 1959, pp.416.

(92) "DOCUMENTI su Malta e Gozo - raccolta di varie cose", Malta, 1843.

(93) "The GOZO Year Book", Gozo (Social Action Movement) : E and M - local information and interest, 1959 (first issue).

(94) "GUIDE to Malta" (previously "Guida di Malta"), Valletta (G.Muscat): E (previously I) - a general & commercial guide, pub. 1880-1940 (33 issues). (Note: v. also "Il Compagno per Tutti", Valletta (Aquilina), appeared in the 1880s).

(95) "The MALTA Almanac and Directory for 1889", Valletta (Critien, L.).

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113 (96) "The MALTA Directory and Trade Index", Valletta (Malta Publicity Services) : E - valuable general data and articles, 1956, 1957, 1958-9.

(97) "The MALTA Year Book", St. Julian's (St. Michael's College) : E - current information and valuable special articles, annually, since 1953.

(98) "ROYAL UNIVERSITY - Calendar", Valletta : E (previously I), periodically.

Part 5. List of Malta Government Departments and other official sources which have produced annual or other periodical reports during the past twenty-five years, G.P.O.

(Note esp. the annual volumes containing all such reports available each year. v.R/102)

(99) Reports by the Auditor on the Accounts of Malta
(100) " on the working of the Department of Agriculture
(101) " of the Commissioner for Malta in Australia
(102) " by the Controller of Building Materials
(103) " " " Registrar of Co-Operative Societies
(104) " on the working of H.M. Superior Courts
(105) " " " " " the Courts of Judicial Police
(106) " " " " " " " " Gozo and the Public Registry, Gozo.
(107) " " " " " Customs and Port Department
(108) Departments (Government), Annual Volumes of Reports of,
(109) Reports on the Activities of the Demolition and Clearance Dept.
(110) " " " Department of Education
(111) " " " " " Technical Education (since 1955)
(112) " " " working of the Approved School
(113) " " " Malta General Elections
(114) " " " working of the Electoral Office (for 1946-52 v. R/115)
(115) " " " " " " Electoral Registry
(116) Emigration Reports (early 1920s)
(117) Reports of the Emigration Department (esp. 1926-27)
(118) " by the Director of Emigration (before 1948)
(119) " on the Dept. of Emigration (1948-55)
(120) Report on Emigration from Malta (1951-53)
(121) " " the Dept. of Labour, Emigration and Social Welfare (1956)
(122) Reports of the National Employment Board
(123) " on the working of the Dept. of Fisheries
(108) Government Departments, Annual Volumes of Reports of,
(124) Reports on the working of the Office of the Commissioner for Gozo
(125) " " Housing Activities
(126) " " the working of the Housing Dept.
(127) " of the Collector of Imposts and Lotto
(128) " on the working of the Central Office of Information
(129) " of the Inland Revenue Dept.
(130) " on the Dept. of Labour (except between 1937-48)
(131) " " " " " " and Social Welfare (1937-48, and 1955)
(132) Report on the Dept. of Social Welfare (1949)
(121) " " " " " Labour, Emigration and Social Welfare (1956)
(133) Reports on the working of the Land Valuation Office
(134) " " " " " Royal Malta Library, the Gozo Public Library and the Circulating Libraries
(135) Annual Reports on the working of the Public Health Dept. (prior to 1925. v. also R/453)
(136) " " on the Health of the Maltese Islands (1926-36)
(137) Reports on the working of the Medical and Health Dept. (after 1936).

118 (138) Reports of the Milk Marketing Dept. (predecessor of B/139)
(139) " on the working of the Milk Marketing Undertaking
(140) " " " " " " Museum Dept.
(141) " of the Notary to Government
(142) " on the working of the Police Dept.
(143) " " " Activities of the Post Office
(144) " " " working of the Posts and Telephones Dept.
(145) " " " " " " Government Printing Office
(146) " " " Malta Prison
(147) " " " working of the Public Registry.
(148) " of the Public Relations Office
(149) " " " Director of Public Works (prior to 1950)
(150) " on the working of the Public Works Dept.
(151) " " " " " " Rationing Office
(152) " " " " " " Reconstruction Section of the Public Works Dept.
(153) " of the Superintendent of the Reformatory
(154) " " " Religious Instruction Board
(155) " on the working of the Royal University of Malta
(156) " " " " " " Central Office of Statistics
(157) " " " Telephones Dept.
(158) " " " working of the Tourist Bureau
(159) " " " " " " Dept. of Trade & Industry
(160) " by the Trade Development Officer
(161) " of the Registrar of Trade Unions
(162) " on the working of the War Damage Commission
(163) " " " " " " Water and Electricity Dept.

Part 6. List of Censuses and other official Statistical Publications of a periodical rather than special nature, 1800-1959

(164) Census of AGRICULTURE, Malta, C.O.S: annually since 1955.
(165) BLUE BOOKS of Statistics, G.P.O: annually 1821-1936, 2 sets (incomplete) in B/16 and 1 complete set in B/13
(166) CENSUS of the Maltese Islands, 1842: unpub. v. B/53, 12.3.1842.
(167) CENSUS of the Maltese Islands, G.P.O: 1851(v.B/451), 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1948.
(168) CENSUS of the Maltese Islands, 1957. Report on Population and Housing, G.P.O. 1959.
(169) Population, Housing and Employment CENSUS of the Maltese Islands, 1957 - Preliminary Report, G.P.O. 1958.
(170) CENSUS of the British Empire, 1901, H.M.S.O. 1906 : v. article relating to the Maltese Islands (pp. 76-83).
(171) EDUCATION Statistics, G.P.O., annually.
(172) ESTIMATES, G.P.O., annually.
(173) Census of PRODUCTION for 1955. Final Report, G.P.O., 1958, pp.139.
(174) TAXES, Duties, Fees and other sources of Revenue, G.P.O., annually.
(175) Malta SHIPPING Statistics, G.P.O., annually : v. also B/176.
(176) SHIPPING and AVIATION Statistics, G.P.O., annually : v. B/175.
(177) STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS of the Maltese Islands, G.P.O., 1946, 1947-48, 1949 and thereafter annually.
(178) STATISTICAL Summaries, G.P.O., monthly.
(179) Tables Relating to United Kingdom and Dependencies - 1836, London, H.M.S.O. 1839 : see tables relating to the Maltese Islands. (Note: other H.M.S.O. statistics including Maltese Islands)
(180) The TRADE of the Maltese Islands, G.P.O., quarterly
(181) The TRADE of the Maltese Islands, G.P.O., annually - previously appeared as TRADE STATISTICS.

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Part I. List of some of the special reports produced by the United Kingdom and Malta Governments from time to time since 1800, classified into major subject divisions. (v. B/50)

(A) ROYAL COMMISSIONS

(182) Royal Commission (1811-12) : C.O. 158/19, 20.
(183) " " on Colonial Revenue (1830), inc. Malta.
(184) " " (1836-38): inc. reports on Charities, Education, Wages, the Poor, etc., by Commissioners J. Austen and J. Lewis, London, 1838.
(185) Royal Commission (1888): concerning electoral districts for the election of a Council of Govt., L.P. 12.12.1887.
(186) Royal Commission on the Finances, Economic Position and Judicial Procedure of Malta, H.M.S.O., Cmd 6090 & 6280, May 1912.
(187) Royal Commission on the Constitution of Malta (1931-32): H.M.S.O. Cmd 3993 and Col. No. 68 (Minutes), 1932.

(B) CONSTITUTION and ADMINISTRATION

(53) "Government Gazette" (previously "Gazetta di Malta"), G.P.O. : the official Govt. record, with supplements, ordinances, acts, lists, etc.
(188) "Hansard", London : v. references to Maltese affairs (debates, Commission and Conference Reports, etc.)
(189) Reports of the Governor of Malta, London, C.O. : from 1846-86 a volume of reports of Colonial Governors was produced but, between 1887-1921, separate Governor's Reports were produced for Malta.
(190) 'Leggi, organizzazione e procedura civile per l'Isola di Malta e sue Dipendenze', Malta, 1855, pp.142.
(191) 'Report.....Commercial and Industrial Policy of the British Empire after the War'. (i.e. as affecting Malta), G.P.O., 1919.
(192) Statement on the Policy of the Government....27th December, 1921. G.P.O., 1921, pp.11.
(193) Papers relating to the new constitution of Malta. H.M.S.O., Cmd, 1921.
(194) Correspondence with the Holy See relative to Maltese Affairs. H.M.S.O. Cmd 3588, 1929-30. (Note also Vatican publications at this time, e.g. 'Exposition of the Malta Question with documents', Rome (Vatican Polyglot Press), 1930, pp.159.)
(195) 'Il significato del Trionfo Nazionalista nelle ultime Elezione Generale di Malta e Gozo - 1932', Malta, G.P.O. 1932 (An English version appeared in 1933)
(196) Report on the Electoral Laws. G.P.O., 1946.
(197) Malta - Statement of Policy on Constitutional Reform. H.M.S.O., Cmd 7014, 1947, pp.11. (v. Report of the Commissioner also)
(198) 'The Colonial Empire (1939-47)', H.M.S.O., 1947 : v. section on Malta pp. 47-49.
(199) 'Report on the Malta Police Force' (Muller W.A.), G.P.O., 1955.
(200) Malta Round Table Conference Report 1955. H.M.S.O. Cmd 9657, 1955, pp.37.
(201) Report of the Commission on the Malta Civil Service. G.P.O., 1956, pp.51.
(202) Report of the Commercial Partnerships Law Reform Commission accompanying a Draft Commercial Partnerships Bill. G.P.O., 1956.
(203) 'The Future'. Series of Rediffusion broadcasts 7.8. to 9.9.1958, G.P.O., 1958, pp.64.

(C) ECONOMY and FINANCE

(204) Revenues of Malta, 1801-02 (82)
(205) Report of the Committee to Enquire into Distress, 1824, London, C.O. 158/41.
(183) Reports of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Receipts and Expenditure of the Revenue in the Colonies ..(inc.Malta), 1830-31 (64).

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(206) Receipts and Expenditure of Revenue of the Islands of Malta, 1846. 1847 (567).
(207) Commission to enquire into distress (1867-68): report pub. in "Malta Observer" of 13.2.1868.
(208) Report on the Finances and Taxation of Malta. (Rowsell, F), 1878 (2032).
(209) Malta and its Industries - Colonial Exhibition, London, 1886.
(210) 'The Malta Trade Union Council (Constitution) Act, 1925', G.P.O., 1926, pp.36.
(211) 'Production and Trade of Malta 1932', H.M.S.O. (Empire Marketing Board/T.P.22), 1932, pp.15.
(212) 'Report on Economic Conditions in Cyprus and Malta' London (Overseas Trade Dept.), H.M.S.O., 1935 (615).
(213) 'Report on Cost of Living Conditions in Malta', Malta, G.P.O., 1943.
(214) 'Report on the Cost of Living - Oct. 1943' (McLeod, N.), G.P.O., 1944.
(215) 'A Study of the working of co-operative societies', Malta, Dept. of Agriculture, 1945, pp.152, (Paric O.)
(216) 'Report on the Finances of the Government of Malta' (Woods, Sir W.), H.M.S.O. Col. No.196, 1946, pp.17.
(217) 'Cost of Living Index', Conference Report, G.P.O., 1946, pp.xi.
(218) 'Interim Report on the Financial and Economic Structure of the Maltese Islands' (Schuster, Sir G.E.), London, Col. 260, 1950.
(219) 'The Economic Problems of Malta. An Interim Report' (Balogh, T. and Seers, D.), G.P.O., 1955, pp.xliv.
(220) 'Price Trends between 1955 and 1957 based on the 1955 Pilot Survey and on a composite index', G.P.O., 1958, pp. 13.
(174) 'Taxes, Duties, Fees and other sources of Revenue', G.P.O. annually.
(172) 'Estimates', G.P.O., annually.

(D) MEDICAL.

(221) 'Report on the Plague in Malta. 1813' (Burill, W.H.), presented to U.K. Parliament, 1854-55.
(222) 'Relazione generale del Comitato di soccorso istituto in ajuto dai sofferenti dal colera' (Sciortino, R.), Malta, 1866.
(223) 'Report on the Sanitary Condition of Malta and Gozo, with reference to the epidemic of cholera in the year 1865' (Sutherland, J.), London, 1867.
(224) 'The Cholera in Malta and Gozo - 1865', G.P.O. 1867.
(225) 'First Annual Report on the Mortality in Malta and Gozo' (Ghio, A.), Malta, 1874; other issues seq. to 1897, after which B/135 appeared.
(226) Report of the Sanitary Commission - 1874, pub. in "Malta Times" of 28.11.1874.
(227) 'Reports on Leprosy in Malta by a 1917 Committee', G.P.O., 1919.
(228) 'Report on the Medical Services of Malta' (Cronin, J.), G.P.O., 1956, pp.22.
(229) 'Report on a Hospital Building Programme for Malta' (Davies, J.O.P.), G.P.O., 1957, pp.25.
(230) 'Report of the Medical Services Commission' (Farrer-Brown, Boldero & Oldham), G.P.O., 1957, pp.100.

(E) AGRICULTURE, FISHING, WATER SUPPLY, etc.

(231) 'Memorandum on the Water Supply in Malta and Gozo' (Dingli, A.), Malta, 1876: an appendix to 'Report on Mortality', 1875.
(232) 'Report on the Water Supply of Malta' (Chadwick, O.), G.P.O. 1884, 1894 and 1896: v. many other items by Chadwick listed in B/42.
(233) 'Report on Agriculture in Malta' (Dawson Shepherd, J.), G.P.O., 1920.
(234) Papers relating to present fishing regulations....., Malta (Ministry of Industry and Commerce 7.8.1922), 1922, pp.40.

113 (235) 'Report on investigation of Brucella Melitensis with reference to possible immunization of goats' (Zammit,Th and Debono, J.): as appendix to B/136 (1929).

(236) 'Report on the advancement of Agriculture and Improvement of Live Stock in Malta and Gozo' (Potts, H.W.), G.P.O., 1930, pp.15.

(237) 'The Fishing Industry in Malta' (Hornell, J.), Malta, 1931.

(238) 'Report on the present condition of Agriculture in the Maltese Islands', G.P.O., 1934. (Stockdale, F.A.).

(215) 'A Study of the working of Co-operative Societies' (Paris, O.), Malta, Dept. of Agriculture, 1945, pp.152.

(239) 'Memorandum by the Director of Agriculture to Sir George Schuster', Malta, Dept. of Agriculture, 1950,pp.46.

(240) 'Report on a survey of the need for afforestation and water conservation....' (Hamilton, A.F.F.), G.P.O. 1952, pp.30.

(241) 'The Water Supply Resources of Malta' (Morris, T.O.), Govt. of Malta, 1952, pp. 125.

(242) 'The prospects of increasing supplies of water for agriculture in Malta' (Morris, T.O.), unpub., 1950, pp.15.

(243) 'Report to the Govt. of Malta on the Dev't. of Agriculture Resources' (F.A.O.), Rome, 1955.

(244) 'Note by B.G. Burridge to the Hon.Minister J.J.Cole' Malta, 1956, pp.8: on agricultural co-operatives.

(245) 'The Dairy Industry in the Maltese Islands' (Ford, G.W.), London, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1956, pp. 123.

(246) 'Report on the Inspection of Government Abattoirs....' (Gillespie, W.M.), Malta, 1956, pp.19.

(247) 'Report to the Govt. of Malta on the afforestation of waste lands....' (Keith, H.G.), Malta, 1956, pp.32.

(248) 'Report on Plant Protection needs in Malta' (Hopkins, J.C.F.), Malta, 1956, pp.5.

(249) 'Report to the Crown Agents on Sewage Purification Scheme for irrigation purposes in Malta' (Binnie, Deacon and Gourley), London, 1956.

(250) 'A Report on the Fishing Industry of Malta' (Burdon, T.W) G.P.O., 1956, pp.79.

(251) 'A Plant Disease Survey of Malta - interim Report' (Wheeler, B.J.), unpub., 1957, pp.34.

(252) 'Agricultural Advisory Service - Report October 1955-September 1957', (Haesler, A.T.), Malta, Dept. of Agriculture, unpub., 1957.

(253) 'Interim Report to the Govt. of Malta on the Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables' (Hofstede, Peter), Malta, unpub., 1957, pp.11.

(F) EMIGRATION

(254) 'Papers relative to Emigration', G.P.O., 13.11.1873.

(255) Further papers relative to Emigration, G.P.O., 26.12.1873.

(256) 'Maltese Emigration to Cyprus' (Dingli, A.), G.P.O., 17.10.1878.

(257) "L'Emigrazione Maltese", Malta 1867-78; I - fortnightly.

(258) 'Report on Lands in Cyprus for a Maltese Settlement' (Testaferrata, G.P. dei Marchesi & Galizia, E.L.), Malta, G.P.O., 29.11.1879.

(259) 'Reports upon the Suitability of the British Colonies in Australasia as a field of Maltese Emigration' (Deecsare, P.S.), Malta, 1883.

(260) Correspondence with regard to Emigration', Malta, Council Paper No.32/1910-11.

(261) 'Report on the subject of a Maltese Settlement in Cyprus' (Casolani, H.), Malta, G.P.O., 1928. (Note v. under Casolani, H. in Part 8).

(262) Correspondence regarding the recruiting of Maltese by the Office Gratuit du Placement des Francais en Tunisie - 1929. Malta, 1930: in B/119 (1928-29, pp. 25-35).

6:Beeley K-5 (1957-1958) 1959 EZ6 Malta EZ6

113 (263) Ordinance to impose restrictions on immigration by British subjects into Malta, No. L, Malta, 15.3. 1848, pp. xxiii.

(264) Ordinance No.11 (1949) on restrictions on the landing of aliens..., G.P.O., 28.6.1949.

(G) EDUCATION

(265) 'Regulations of the Schools constituting the Dept. of Primary Education in the Islands of Malta and Gozo', G.P.O., 1871.

(266) 'Report on the Educational System of Malta' (Keenan, P.), London, C 2685, 1880.

(267) 'Education in Malta' (Manché, L.), Malta: as Suggestions to the select committeee of the Council of Govt., 10.1.1897.

(268) 'Report of a Committee appointed to submit recommendations ....a scheme for Compulsory Education', Malta, 1916, pp.16.

(269) 'Statute of the University of Malta, approved 1921', G.P.O., 1921, pp.40, in E and I.

(270) 'Report on the Organization of Education in Malta' (Bruce, W.N.), G.P.O., 1921.

(271) 'The Primary Schools', a report, Malta, G.P.O., 1949, pp.xxix.

(272) 'Report on Education in Malta' (Crichton-Miller, D.), Malta, 1957.

(H) MISCELLANEOUS

(273) 'Report to accompany the Outline Plan for the Region of Valletta and the Three Cities' (Harrison, A.St.B. & Pearce Hubbard, R.), Malta, 1945.

(274) 'Dizzjunarju : Inglit u Malti' (revised under Mons. C. Psaila, by Govt. authority), Malta, Vol.I (A-G) 1947, Vol.II (H-R) 1951, Vol.III (S-Z) 1955.

(275) 'Report of the Court of Inquiry into the York Crash at Żurrieq, 18.2.1956', G.P.O., 1956, pp.31.

(276) 'Institution of a Land Register and/or Cadastre in Malta', Malta, 1956.

(277) 'Report on the Utilization of Solar Energy' (Heywood, H.), G.P.O., 1957, pp.20.

(278) 'Report on the Manoel Theatre' (Lindsay, V. & Southorn, V.), Malta, 1957.

Part 8. General alphabetical list of books, articles and other items of a non-official nature, but including cross reference to some official reports where identification is thereby facilitated.

(279) ABELA, G.F. : 'Della descrittione di Malta', Libri V, Malta, 1647.

(280) ABELA, V.J. : 'Mgarr - Malta', unpub. dissertation (St.Michael's College), Malta, 1956.

(281) ACTS of the Apostles, New Testament : Chapter 28, Verses 1-11; account of St.Paul's Shipwreck in Melita.

(282) ADAMS, A.L. : 'Outline of the Geology of the Maltese Islands', Ann.& Mag.Nat.Hist.,Ser. 3, Vol.XIV, 1864.

(283) " " " : 'Notes of a Naturalist in the Nile Valley and Malta', Edinburgh, 1870.

(284) AGIUS, T. : 'The Climate of Malta', in R/510, 1915.

(285) AGIUS, A.J. : 'A Survey of the economic difficulties facing the Maltese People', dissertation unpub., St. Andrew's Univ., 1931.

(286) Agrarian Society - Malta : v. under Società Economico-Agraria.

113 (287) ALFRED, Bro. : 'A Summary ... of the History of Malta ...', in B/97 (1953), pp. 168-175.

(288) " : 'The Statue of Malta in Roman Times', in B/97 (1956), pp. 203-210.

(289) " : 'Life in Malta in Roman Times', in B/97 (1957), pp. 189-202.

(290) ANGAS, G.F. : 'A Ramble in Malta and Sicily', London, 1842.

(291) "ANNALIUM SCRIPTOR" : 'Mgarr - Malta, a restrospect from Records', Malta (Empire Press), 1946, pp.29.

(292) annonymous : 'Nouvelle Relation du Voyage et Description exacte de l'Isle de Malte par un Gentilhomme francais', Paris, 1679.

(293) " : 'La Soberana Orden Mil.de S.Juan de Jer. por un Caballero de la Orden', Madrid, 1890.

(294) AQUILINA, J. : 'The Maltese and their Language', in "United Empire", Vol.XXIX, 1938.

(295) " : 'L-Ilsien Malti', Malta (Lux Press), 1945.

(296) " : 'Some Historical phonetic changes in Maltese', in "Orbis", Tome IV, No.2, 1955, pp. 514-521, Louvain, 1955.

(297) " : 'Fields of Maltese Linguistic Research', in "Lingua", Vol.VII, 1, Nov. 1957, Amsterdam.

(298) " : 'Maltese as a Mixed Language', in "Journal of Semitic Studies", Vol.3, No.1, Jan. 1958.

(299) " : 'A Survey of the constituent elements of Maltese', in "Orbis", Tome VII, No.1, 1958, pp.65-78, Louvain.

(300) " : 'A Comparative Study in Mixed Maltese', in B/85, Vol. VIII, pp.133-144 and 174-187.

(301) " & CASSAR PULLICINO, J. : 'Lexical Material in Maltese Folklore', in B/81 (1957).

(90) Archiepiscopal Curia (Malta): 'Annuario della Diocesi di Malta', 1933, pp.470, I, L & M; 1934, supplemento, pp.274, I & L; Malta (Empire Press).

(302) ASHBY, T.H. : 'Roman Malta', in the "Journal of Roman Studies", 1915, pp.28-80.

(303) ATTARD CASSAR, C. : 'Contemporary Maltese Painters', in B/97 (1953), pp.81-88.

(304) " " : 'Contemporary Maltese Sculptors', in B/97 (1953), pp. 106-116.

(305) D'AVEZAC : 'L'Universo Descrizione', v. B/La Croix.

(306) AZZOPARDI, A.G. : 'Scouting in Malta', in B/83 (1958), pp. 283-290.

(307) BADGER, G.P. : 'Description of Malta and Gozo', Malta, 1838 & 1839.

(308) BALLOU, M.M. : 'The Story of Malta', Boston & New York, 1893.

(219) BALOGH, T. & SEERS, D. : v. Part 7.

(309) BARRINGTON, Bro.Leo : 'Malta, Our Island Home', London (Macmillan), 1957, pp.78.

(310) BARTHOLO, J. : 'Gieh lil Qassis Malti', Malta (Lux Press), 1952, pp.75.

(311) BARTLETT, W.H. : 'Gleanings on the Overland Route', London, 1851.

• 113 (312) BARTOLO, A. : 'The Sovereignty of Malta and the Nature of its Title', Valletta, 1909, pp.243.

(313) " : 'Malta - A neglected outpost of Empire', Malta, 1911.

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SECTION 8 : Appendices

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APPENDIX 1 A : POPULATION

YEAR	All Islands	Malta	Zone	Urban	Fringe	Inner Rural	Rural	Outer Rural
1957	319,620	292,019	27,601	135,390	83,898	50,002	40,438	10,892
1948	305,991	278,311	27,680	129,153	78,492	48,768	39,405	12,175
1931	241,821	217,784	23,837	114,198	51,387	36,780	29,502	9,776
1921	212,258	189,697	22,561	98,069	44,114	34,166	26,677	9,053
1911	211,564	188,869	22,695	96,147	43,902	36,346	28,696	8,573
1901	184,742	164,952	19,790	84,429	36,111	32,276	22,614	7,312
1891	165,037	146,484	18,553	75,377	33,142	30,012	20,521	5,985
1881	148,782	132,129	17,653	68,478	29,388	27,837	18,162	5,861
1871	140,883	123,492	17,391	61,782	28,567	26,719	18,020	5,785
1861	132,956	117,497	15,459	58,788	27,197	25,289	16,483	5,189
1851	123,496	108,833	14,663	54,885	24,800	24,200	15,680	3,981
1842	113,884	99,522	14,342	51,487	21,923	22,163	14,438	3,853
1828	114,236	98,618	15,618	-	-	-	-	-
1807	93,054	80,225	12,829	-	-	-	-	-
1741	15,032	13,309	1,723	-	-	-	-	-
1632	52,900	49,900	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
1530	29,859	25,000	4,691	-	-	-	-	-

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Sources : 1957 - R/168
1851 to 1948 (inc.) - R/167
1842 - R/166
1828 (estimate) - R/516, Vol.1, p.151
1807 (estimate) - R/88
1741 (estimate) - v.R/167 (1881, p.2)
1632 (estimate) - R/383, Vol.1, Chapter 8
1530 (estimate) - R/516, Vol.1, p.151 (after R/334)

Notes : (i) 1957 population figures by census localities (R/168) are given in Appendix 3.

(ii) See R/168, 167, and 166, for full statistics since 1842; see also R/561 for detailed analysis of population changes.

(iii) Some of the information in the above table is given in graph form.

(iv) See Map 3 for Population Density by Localities, 1957.

NOTES

000 [105] 1. Many settlements in the Islands possess Italian and English names often quite distinct from the local Maltese names. Map 1 gives localities with their names as currently accepted in 'English' usage.

2. v. Appendix 1 A; Map 3; and Graph.

[113] [127] 3. The demographic aspects of Malta's development are considered by Richardson (B/561), while economic factors since 1800 are analyzed by Charlton (b/381). The writer draws from both.

4. Except in the north of Malta where settlements of village status are a product of the past hundred years only.

5. Messrs. Rigg Welts, Ltd.

6. Some impression of the expansion of the Dockyard during the nineteenth century may be gained from Appendix 2 B.

[127] 7. A count, from employment files, was made in March 1957, by the writer and Mr. W.A. Charlton; permission being kindly given by the authorities of (at that time) H.M. Dockyard, Malta.

[114] 8. G.W.S. Robinson (B/564) distinguishes Gozo as possessing a pattern of isolated homesteads (1948), although Appendix 3 does not substantiate this.

9. Reference to G.S.G.S. 2" and 6" to the mile maps is recommended throughout : v. Section 7, Preamble.

10. Including members of the religious Orders, which have been important in Malta for five centuries.

11. v. B/91 and Appendix 4 for details of the extent of the Lay Apostolate in Malta and Gozo.

12. From conversations during field work.

13. "Jiena Malti minn in-Nadur" ('I am a Maltese from Nadur in Gozo').

14. v. B/291 and B/280 for background information.

15. In conversation with Mgr. Salamone.

[342] 16. Windows at ground-floor level were in traditional construction for reasons both of defence and privacy, and therefore provide a helpful dating feature.

[525] 17. Lotto - the popular Government lottery.

[529] 18. 'L-Imnarja' (the word is a corruption of 'Luminaria'), held each June at Buskett, includes a day and night of song and speeches and an agricultural show (v. B/286).

19. Now including the Island of Comino.

[113] 20. As there is in some societies; v. PIDDINGTON, R: "An Introduction to Social Anthropology", London, 1950, pp. 169-270.

21. v. Vegetable cropping chart for the Maltese Islands, published by the Dept. of Agriculture, Malta.

[124] 22. In three cases, the farmer himself or a member of the family wrote the daily account, the originals of which are in B/5. The analyses here given were based on translations of the originals by the writer.

23. For discussion of co-operation in marketing v. Section 4.

24. The wide variety of small rotary cultivators, etc., is excluded.

25. List supplied by the Malta Police.

26. Made 1957) by the writer and Mr. W.A. Charlton.

27. Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.

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28. i.e. the villages.

29. C.A.R.E.[27] Publicity Department Statement, 1957.

30. "Report to the Government of Libya on Indigenous and Italian Farm Enterprises in the Zavia Area". FAO Report No.259, Rome 1954, p.80.

31. Personal communication from Mr. R.W. Hill, Dept. of Geography, Durham Colleges.

32. C.A.R.E.[27] scale of income (as in the Second Distribution, 1957-58, revised):

Family of 3 or 4 persons	....	maximum income	-	£5	
" " 5 to 7 "	....	"	-	£5	8s
" " 8 " 10 "	....	"	-	£5	15s
" " 11 " 13 "	....	"	-	£6	1s
" " 14 " 16 "	....	"	-	£6	6s
" " 17 or 18 "	....	"	-	£6	10s

33. In addition to the 'General Poor and Needy' category here considered C.A.R.E.[27] supplies went (March, 1958) automatically to 15,181 Old Age Pensioners and to 8,321 individuals on Social Service Assistance.

34. Permission for the writer to make this analysis and much other valuable help was given by Mr. J. Boissevain, Chief of C.A.R.E. Mission in Malta at that time (7 Feb. 1958).

35. (B/168, pp.38-40).

36. i.e. Full-time farmers (B/164 - 1957, pp.20-21), excluding 679 farmers who rendered no census return.

37. Since April, 1958, the Islands have been without a locally elected Government (December, 1959).

38. "Labour Government's Progress Report, 1956-57", Malta, Central Office of Information, 1957, v.p.37.

39. J. McClement in lecture "Aims and Objects of the Dairy Training Course (1957) and the Functions of an Advisory Service", Malta, Dept. of Agriculture, 1957, unpub.

40. "Ghalf Bilanbjat ghall-Majjali" by A.T. Haesler, Chief Agricultural Advisory Officer, 1957, Malta.

41. R.O. Bonnici Enriquez in lecture "The Dairy Industry in the Islands of Malta and Gozo", Malta, Dept. of Agriculture, 1957, unpub.

42. v. Appendix 1 C and 1 D for details of the present trading position.

43. Both Unions were first officially registered in 1948 but these registrations lapsed. The Ghaqda Nazzjonali tal-Bdiewa (1976 members in 1956) was re-registered in 1956 with only 494 members (Dept. of Labour and Social Welfare).

44. Information on the Co-Operative Movement was kindly provided by Mr. Farrugia.

45. Information on Unions, Co-operatives and the Malta Milk Company (K.M.M.) as at Easter, 1958.

46. That is excluding the Farmers' Central Co-operative.

47. The Summaries were compiled by Mr. H. Bowen-Jones and Mr. J.C. Dowdney of the Department of Geography, Durham Colleges, from the field material amassed by Mr. P.K. Mitchell and the writer.

48. As the information on which these Studies are based was given in confidence identities have been purposely obscured.

49. i.e. Tmien, Sighan and Kejliet : v. Appendix 5.

9: Luke G-5 (ca. 1920-ca. 1960) 1960
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hors-d'œuvres" of the rich mass of material available on the subject, which is all that the modest authoress allows herself to claim for her work.

113 Equally indispensable for the effect on Valetta, and Malta generally, of the Second World War is the admirably produced *Report to accompany the Outline Plan for the Region of Valletta and the Three Cities*, prepared for the Government of Malta by Austen St B. Harrison and R. Pearce Hubbard and published by that Government in 1945. Useful also is Hugh Braun's *Works of Art in Malta: Losses and Survivals in the War*, published by His Majesty's Stationery Office in 1946. The architecture of Malta during the period of the Order is fully dealt with in Dr Quentin Hughes's workmanlike study *The Building of Malta, 1530–1795*, published in 1956 by Tiranti.

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Arms of the Anglo-Bavarian League

[pp. 69–109 of text not processed. Plates facing pp. 80, 81, 96, 97, 104 and 105 have been processed]

9: Luke G-5 (ca. 1920-ca. 1960) 1960
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some sculptured escutcheon; the old stone *fougasses*[1] to be encountered along the coast; even the very cliffs; even tiny Comino, from whose stony fields, where is cultivated the cumin seed from which the island takes its name, there rises one of the massive square keeps which the Knights scattered throughout their territory.[2]

The casals are, as has been said in an earlier chapter, not villages, but compact stone townships of tall houses and narrow streets, solidly built in good substantial Baroque architecture. Their outskirts, as likely as not, are dignified with some ancient country-house concealed behind high walls amid charming gardens—the beauty and seclusion of the Maltese gardens are justly proverbial—while the focus of the casal, both literally and metaphorically, is the parish church. This is generally a great Baroque pile of golden sandstone flanked by two massive towers, but an exception is the Parish Church of Mosta, built in the classical style in the middle of the nineteenth century mainly by the efforts, both technical and financial, of the villagers themselves to the design of the ingenious Maltese architect Grognet de Vassé mentioned in Chapter II. It is topped by a dome that claims to be the third largest in the world, being surpassed in size only by those of S. Sophia in Constantinople and S. Peter's in Rome, higher internally than the dome of the Roman Pantheon and exceeding by sixteen feet the diameter of that of S. Paul's in London.

[1] Patrick Brydone (*cf.* pp. 143–147) gives an interesting account of this little-known form of coastal defence; "For we found, to our no small amazement, that the rocks were not only cut into fortifications but likewise into artillery to defend these fortifications: being hollowed out in many places into the form of immense mortars. The charge is said to be about a barrel of gunpowder, over which they place a large piece of wood, made exactly to fit the mouth of the chamber. On this they heap a great quantity of cannon balls, shells, or other deadly materials; and when an enemy's ship approaches the harbour, they fire the whole into the air: and they pretend it produces a very great effect, making a shower for two or three hundred yards round that would sink any vessel."

[2] An excellent companion for the exploration of the island is F. Weston's *Walks in Malta*, published in Valetta. Later booklets include Showell Styles, *Walks and Climbs in Malta* (Valetta, 2nd edn., 1952), and H. H. Hick, *Walks in Gozo* (Malta, 1953).

9: Luke G-5 (ca. 1920-ca. 1960) 1960
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the underground granaries, shaped like vast jars, beneath the open space between Valetta and its suburb of Floriana and beneath a few other places, sealed with round stone lids and still in use for conserving Malta's stocks of imported grain.

There are other links in Malta with the rule of the Order of S. John. There survives, for example, from the days of the Grand Masters an official known as the Consul for Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, who is the appraiser of the Government and impresses on Maltese silver its own hall-mark, the Maltese Cross, and on gold the crown or the Maltese shield. The Consul's office is housed on the ground-floor of the Monte di Pietà building in Merchants' Street. Opposite to it is the handsome Public Registry, with a tablet commemorating its reconstruction by Grand Master Zondadari. As if to compensate for the defacement by the French Revolutionaries of the Sienese Grand Master's escutcheon, his inscription was subsequently surmounted by a bust of George III, topped by the Royal Arms of that day.

In connexion with the Consul for Goldsmiths and Silversmiths it may be mentioned that the coinage of the Order remained legal tender in Malta until 1886, when by a Government Notice there were called in all coins of "the late Government of the Order of S. John of Jerusalem."[1] The principal denominations of the Maltese coinage were the scudo, the tari, the carlino and the grano or grain, which in Maltese were called *skut*, *rbighi*, *karlin* and *habba*; and not only the country people but all Maltese use to this day the old names to denote certain values in our modern coinage. Thus 2½*d.* is described as *tliet karlinijet* (three carlini); half a crown as *tmintax rbighi*, meaning eighteen tari; 1*s.* 3*d.* is invariably *disa' rbghajja*—that is, nine tari.

Malta has no longer a separate coinage of its own, but small bronze coins of one-third of a farthing, still known locally as grains, were struck at the London Mint for use in

[1] The standard work on this interesting coinage is Canon Calleja Schembri's *Coins and Medals of the Knights of Malta* (Eyre and Spottiswoode, and edn., 1910).

9: Luke G-5 (ca. 1920-ca. 1960) 1960
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of 1936, which superseded the original self-governing Constitution of 1921. In 1946 Sir Harold MacMichael, a distinguished retired administrator in the Middle East, was invited by the British Government to formulate detailed proposals for constitutional reform after consultation with the National Assembly. His recommendations[1] provided for a Legislative Assembly of forty members elected on a system of proportional representation and led to the re-establishment of self-government in September 1947.[2] But some responsible elements regretted that they made no provision for the Second Chamber or Senate which had existed under the Constitution of 1921.

The elections gave Malta the first Labour Government in its parliamentary history, under Dr (later Sir) Paul Boffa; this made way in 1950 for one formed by the Nationalists, whose earlier dismissal had led to the suspension of the Constitution in 1933.[3] The new Government was headed—for such are the vicissitudes of politics—by the veteran pro-Italian Enrico Mizzi, who had been interned in East Africa during the war and died in December 1950, three months after taking office. In 1951 his successor, the Nationalist Dr G. Borg Olivier, formed a Coalition with Dr Boffa's "Malta Workers' Party"; this Coalition remained in power until defeated in 1955 by the Left-Wing Labour Leader, Mr Dominic Mintoff,[4] a former Rhodes Scholar who had been Minister of Public Works and Reconstruction in the Boffa Ministry but seceded from his former chief in 1950.

Already in the time of Dr Borg Olivier there had been inaugurated a series of talks in London between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Maltese Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition on proposed changes in Malta's

[1] Published in 1947 as Colonial No. 207 and analysed in the White Paper "Malta; Statement on Constitutional Reform (Comd. 7014) of Jan. 1947."

[2] See p. 137.

[3] See pp. 135–137.

[4] Mintoff is a variation of the name usually spelled Mintuf, which is the Maltese word meaning 'plucked.'